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LATIN
GRAMMAR

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THE

# FIRST LATIN COURSE.

BY

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# ARNOLD'S

# FIRST LATIN COURSE.

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Q. How many parts of speech are there in Latin?
A. The parts of Speech are eight:
1. Noun, Pronoun, Verb, Participle; declined.
2. Adverb, Conjunction, Preposition, Interjection; undeclined.

## OF A NOUN.

Q. What is a Noun?
A. A Noun is the name of whatsoever Thing, or Being, we see or discourse of.
Q. How many kinds of Nouns are there?
A. Nouns are of two kinds, substantives and adjectives.
Q. How are they distinguished?
A. A Noun substantive declares its own meaning, and requires not another word to be joined with it, to show its signification; and has commonly *a*, *an*, or *the*, before it: as, *homo*, a man; *angelus*, an angel; *liber*, the book.
Q. What does a noun adjective require?
A. A noun adjective always requires to be joined with a substantive, of which it shews the nature or quality: as, *bonus puer*, a good boy; *malus puer*, a



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naughty boy; *multi*, (understand *homines*) many men; *multa*, (understand *negotia*) many things.

### NUMBERS OF NOUNS.

Q. How many numbers have nouns?

A. Nouns have two numbers; the singular and the plural.

Q. How are they distinguished?

A. The singular speaketh but of one; as, *Pater*, a Father: the plural speaketh of more than one; as *Patres*, Fathers.

### *Questions for Examination.*

Q. Which of the parts of speech are declined?

Q. Which undeclined?

Q. What is a noun?

Q. How many kinds are there?

Q. Which declares its own meaning?

Q. What must an adjective be joined to? Name a noun—name an adjective.

Q. What is the difference between singular and plural?

Q. What is the Latin for father?

Q. What for good boy?

Q. What is used for many men?

Q. What for many things?

### CASES OF NOUNS.

Q. How many cases have nouns?

A. Nouns have six cases in each number: the nominative, the genitive, the dative, the accusative, the vocative, and the ablative.

Q. How is the nominative case known?

A. The nominative case cometh before the verb, and answereth to the question, *who?* or, *what?* as, *who teaches? Magister docet*, the master teaches.

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Q. What is the sign of the genitive case?

A. The genitive case is known by the sign *of*, and answereth to the question, *whose?* or, *whereof?* as, *whose learning? doctrina magistri*, the learning of *the* master, or, the master's learning.

Q. How is the dative case known?

A. The dative case is known by the signs, *to* or *for*; and answereth to the question, *to whom?* or, *to* or *for what?* as, *To whom do I give the book? Do librum magistro*, I give the book to the master.

Q. How is the accusative case known?

A. The accusative case followeth the verb, and answereth to the question, *whom?* or, *what?* as, *Whom do you love? Amo magistrum*, I love the master.

Q. How is the vocative case known?

A. The vocative case is known by calling, or speaking to; as *ô magister*, o master.

Q. How is the ablative case known?

A. The ablative case is known by prepositions, expressed or understood, serving to the ablative case; as *de magistro*, of the master; *coram magistro*, before the master.

Q. What prepositions serve to the ablative case?

A. The prepositions *in*, *with*, *from*, *by*; and the word *than*, after the comparative degree, are signs of the ablative case.

### *Questions for Examination.*

Q. Where does the nominative case come?

Q. Where the accusative?

Q. What is the sign of the genitive?

Q. What of the dative?

Q. How is the vocative used?

Q. What prepositions are signs of the ablative?

Q. What word after the comparative degree is also a sign of the ablative?



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## GENDERS AND ARTICLES.

Q. How many genders have nouns?

A. Genders of nouns are three: the masculine, the feminine, and the neuter.

Q. What are articles used for?

A. Articles are used in Grammar to denote the gender of nouns, and are thus declined:

| | *Singular.* | | | *Plural.* | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Masc. | Fœm. | Neut. | Masc. | Fœm. | Neut. |
| Nominative | *Hic,* | *hæc,* | *hoc,* | Nom. *Hi,* | *hæ,* | *hæc* |
| Genitive | *Hujus,* | | | Gen. *Horum,* | *harum,* | *horum,* |
| Dative | *Huic,* | | | Dat. *His,* | | |
| Accusative | *Hunc,* | *hanc,* | *hoc,* | Acc. *Hos,* | *has,* | *hæc,* |
| Vocative | —— | | | Voc. —— | | |
| Ablative | *Hoc,* | *hâc,* | *hoc.* | Abl. *His.* | | |

Q What nouns are called common?

A Nouns declined with two articles are called common; *that is,* are of the masculine and feminine gender: as, *hic* and *hæc parens,* a parent; father, or mother.

Q. Are any nouns called doubtful?

A. Nouns are called doubtful, when declined with the article *hic,* or *hæc;* as, *hic* or *hæc anguis,* a snake.

Q. Are not some nouns called epicene?

A. Some nouns are also called epicene; *that is,* when under one article both sexes are signified: as, *hic passer,* a sparrow; *hæc aquila,* an eagle; both male and female.

### *Questions for Examination.*

Q. How many genders are there?

Q. What are articles used for? Name the genders—Repeat the articles.

Q. How many articles are used in declining a noun common?

Q. What is an epicene noun?

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## DECLENSION OF NOUNS SUBSTANTIVE.

Q. How many declensions are there?

A. There are five declensions of substantives, distinguished by the ending of the genitive case.

Q. How is the first declension known?

A. The first declension makes the genitive and dative cases singular to end in *æ:* as,

| *Singular.* | | *Plural.* | |
|---|---|---|---|
| N. *hæc* | Mus-a, *a song,* | N. *hæ* | Mus-æ, *songs,* |
| G. *hujus* | Mus-æ, *of a song,* | G. *harum* | Mus-árum, *of songs,* |
| D. *huic* | Mus-æ, *to a song,* | D. *his* | Mus-is, *to songs,* |
| A. *hanc* | Mus-am, *a song,* | A. *has* | Mus-as, *songs,* |
| V. *ô* | Mus-a, *o song,* | V. *ô* | Mus-æ, *o songs,* |
| A. *ab hâc* | Mus-â, *from a song.* | A. *ab his* | Mus-is, *from songs.* |

Observe—Domina, *a lady;* Dea, *a goddess;* Serva, *a female slave;* Filia, *a daughter;* and a few others, make *abus,* in the dative and ablative plural.

*Decline some of the following for exercises.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Agricola, m. *a husbandman.* | Filia, *a daughter.* |
| Rosa, *a rose.* | Lacerna, *a cloak.* |
| Domina, *a lady.* | Nauta, m. *a sailor.* |
| Epistola, *a letter.* | Sylva, *a wood.* |

*Find the English of the following.*

Nautis—rosārum—sylvas—deæ—epistolam—agricolas—dominābus—lacernas—ô musæ—doctrinâ—epistolarum—filiābus.

*Turn into Latin.*

In a wood—of a cloak—sailors—of letters—by husbandmen—o daughter—with roses—for ladies—of sailors—in cloaks—to a rose—of learning—by a daughter.

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*Questions for Examination.*

Q. Are all nouns of the first declension feminine?

Q. Is there any variation in the first declension?

Q. How do domina, equa, filia, serva, and a few others end in the dative and ablative plural?

Q. What cases in the first declension end in *æ*?

Q. What in *is*?

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## THE SECOND DECLENSION.

Q. How is the second declension distinguished?

A. The second makes the genitive case singular to end in *i*; as,

| *Singular.* | | *Plural.* | |
|---|---|---|---|
| N. *hic* | Magist-ĕr, *a master,* | N. *hi* | Magistr-ī, *masters,* [*ters* |
| G. *hujus* | Magist-rī, *of a master,* | G. *horum* | Magistr-ōrum, *of mas-* |
| D. *huic* | Magist-rō, *to a master,* | D. *his* | Magistr-īs, *to masters,* |
| A. *hunc* | Magist-rum, *a master,* | A. *hos* | Magistr-ōs, *masters,* |
| V. *o* | Magist-er, *o master,* | V. *o* | Magistr-ī, *o masters,* |
| A. *ab hoc* | Magist-rō, *by a master.* | A. *ab his* | Magistr-īs, *by masters.* |

*Decline some of the following.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Ager, *a field* | Liber, *a book* |
| Culter, *a knife* | Minīster, *a servant* |
| Gener ĕri, *a son-in-law.* | Puer ĕri, *a boy.* |

*Write the English of the following.*

Cultrō—agris—genĕri—puerum—librōrum—ministros—cultris—puĕri agro—generis—ministrōrum—libris.

*Turn into Latin.*

O boy—in fields—to a knife—to a son-in-law—of boys—for servants—of knives—o masters—in a field—for sons-in-law—to a servant—with books.

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Q. What is the first observation on the second declension?

A. The nominative and vocative cases of nouns are, for the most part, alike in both numbers: and when the nominative case singular of the second declension ends in *us*, the vocative ends in *e*; as,

| *Singular.* | | *Plural.* | |
|---|---|---|---|
| N. *hic* | Domin-ŭs, *a lord,* | N. *hi* | Domin-ī, *lords,* |
| G. *hujus* | Domin-ī, *of a lord,* | G. *horum* | Domin-orum, *of lords,* |
| D. *huic* | Domin-ō, *to a lord,* | D. *his* | Domin-īs, *to lords,* |
| A. *hunc* | Domin-um, *a lord,* | A. *hos* | Domin-ōs, *lords,* |
| V. *ô* | Domin-ĕ, *o lord,* | V. *ô* | Domin-i, *o lords,* |
| A. *ab hoc* | Domin-ō, *by a lord,* | A. *ab his* | Domin-īs, *by lords,* |

*Decline some of the following for exercises.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Discipulus, *a scholar.* | Myrtus, f. *a myrtle.* |
| Filius, *a son.* | Lupus, *a wolf.* |
| Hortus, *a garden.* | Ocŭlus, *an eye.* |

*Write the English of the following.*

Lupōrum—ocŭlus—filii—horto—discipulōrum—lupe—ocŭlo—dominĕ—hortos—fili—myrtos—discipŭli.

*Turn into Latin.*

By a wolf—of eyes—to a son—gardens—for a scholar—wolves—o scholar—to a garden—of sons—by myrtles—from lords—eyes.

Q. What is the second observation on this declension?

A. *Deus*, God, maketh *ô Deus* in the vocative case singular: *Also*, the proper name of a man ending in *ius* makes *i*; as, *Georgius*, George, Voc. *Georgi:* In like manner, *filius*, a son, maketh *fili*; and *genius*, a genius, *geni.*

Q. What else must be observed?

A. That nouns of the neuter gender are generally of

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the second and third declension; and make the nominative, the accusative, and the vocative cases alike, in both numbers; and in the plural number these cases end all in *a*: as,

| *Singular.* | *Plural.* |
|---|---|
| N. *hoc* Regn-um, *a kingdom,* | N. *hæc* Regn-a, *kingdoms.* |
| G. *hujus* Regn-i, *of a kingdom,* | G. *hor.* Regn-orum, *of kingdoms,* |
| D. *huic* Regn-o, *to a kingdom,* | D. *his* Regn-is, *to kingdoms,* |
| A. *hoc* Regn-um, *a kingdom,* | A. *hæc* Regn-a, *kingdoms,* |
| V. *ô* Regn-um, *o kingdom,* | V. *ô* Regn-a, *o kingdoms,* |
| A. *ab hoc* Regn-o, *from a kingdom.* | A. *ab his* Regn-is, *from kingdoms.* |

*Decline for exercises.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Donum, *a gift,* | Saxum, *a rock,* |
| Folium, *a leaf,* | Signum, *a sign,* |
| Pōmum, *an apple.* | Vĭtĭum, *a vice.* |

*Write the English of the following.*

Donis—folia—saxo—signa—vĭtĭōrum—pomi—dona saxis—regno—folii—signorum—poma.

*Turn into Latin.*

Gifts—of leaves—rocks—of a sign—apples—by a gift—vices—to signs—of apples—by leaves—of vices—from rocks.

*Questions for examination.*

Q. How does a noun of the second declension end in the genitive?

Q. What cases are generally alike?

Q. When the nominative case singular ends in *us*, how does the vocative end?

Q. Are there any exceptions to this rule?—Name the vocative of Julius, Claudius, Georgius, filius, genius, and Deus.

Q. Of what declension are most neuter nouns?

Q. In what cases are they alike?

Q. How do these cases end in the plural?

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## THE THIRD DECLENSION.

Q. How does the third declension end in the genitive?

A. The third declension makes the genitive case singular to end in *is:* as,

| *Singular.* | | *Plural.* | |
|---|---|---|---|
| N. *hæc* | Nub-es, *a cloud,* | N. *hæ* | Nub-es, *clouds,* |
| G. *hujus* | Nub-is, *of a cloud,* | G. *har.* | Nub-ium, *of clouds,* |
| D. *huic* | Nub-i, *to a cloud,* | D. *his.* | Nub-ibus, *to clouds,* |
| A. *hanc* | Nub-em, *a cloud,* | A. *has.* | Nub-es, *clouds,* |
| V. *ó* | Nub-es, *o cloud,* | V. *ó* | Nub-es, *o clouds,* |
| A. *ab hâc* | Nub-e, *from a cloud.* | A. *ab his* | Nub-ibus, *from clouds.* |

*Decline for exercises.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Felis, *a cat,* | Navis, *a ship,* |
| Mensis, m. *a month,* | Mater, tris, *a mother,* |
| Collis, m. *a hill.* | Pater, tris, *a father.* |

Q. Do not some nouns increase in the genitive?

A. Many nouns of this declension increase in the genitive case; as in the following examples:

| *Singular.* | | *Plural.* | |
|---|---|---|---|
| N. *hic* | Lap-is, *a stone,* | N. *hi* | Lapid-es, *stones,* |
| G. *hujus* | Lapid-is, *of a stone,* | G. *horum* | Lapid-um, *of stones,* |
| D. *huic* | Lapid-i, *to a stone,* | D. *his* | Lapid-ibus, *to stones,* |
| A. *hunc* | Lapid-em, *a stone,* | A. *hos* | Lapid-es, *stones,* |
| V. *ó* | La-pis, *o stone,* | V. *ó* | Lapid-es, *o stones,* |
| A. *ab hoc* | Lapid-e, *with a stone.* | A. *ab his* | Lapid-ibus, *with stones* |

*Decline for exercises.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Arbor ŏris, f. *a tree,* | Veritas, f. tātis, *truth,* |
| Miles ĭtis, c. *a soldier.* | Virtus, f. ūtis, *virtue.* |

*Write the English of the following.*

Feles—mensem—colle—navĭum—matris—patrum—arbŏris—milĭte—veritāte—virtūtibus—arbŏrum—militĭbus.

*Turn into Latin.*

Of cats—from a month—by a mother—hills—to a fa-



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ther—in ships—soldiers—of trees—of truth—by virtue —of soldiers—by mothers.

| *Singular.* | | *Plural.* | |
|---|---|---|---|
| N. *hoc* | Op-us, *a work,* | N. *hæc* | Oper-a, *works,* |
| G. *hujus* | Oper-is, *of a work,* | G. *horum* | Oper-um, *of works,* |
| D. *huic* | Oper-i, *to a work,* | D. *his* | Oper-ibus, *to works,* |
| A. *hoc* | Op-us, *a work,* | A. *hæc* | Oper-a, *works,* |
| V. *ó* | Op-us, *o work,* | V. *ó* | Oper-a, *o works,* |
| A. *ab hoc* | Oper-e, *from a work.* | A. *ab his* | Oper-ibus, *from works.* |

*Decline for exercises.*

Iter, itinĕris, *a journey,* | Munus, munĕris, *a gift,*
Littus, littŏris, *a shore.* | Tempus, tempŏris, *time.*

| *Singular.* | | *Plural.* | |
|---|---|---|---|
| N. *hic et hæc* | Pa-rens, *a parent,* | N. *hi et hæ* | Parent-es, *parents,* |
| G. *hujus* | Parent-is, *of a parent,* | G. *hor. et har.* | Parent-um, *of parents,* |
| D. *huic* | Parent-i, *to a parent,* | D. *his* | Parent-ibus, *to parents,* |
| A. *hunc et hanc* | Parent-em, *a parent,* | A. *hos et has* | Parent-es, *parents,* |
| V. *ó* | Pa-rens, *o parent,* | V. *ó* | Parent-es, *o parents,* |
| A. *ab hoc et hâc* | Parent-e, *by a parent,* | A. *ab his* | Parent-ibus, *by parents.* |

*Decline for exercises.*

Infans, *an infant.* | Adolescens, *a youth.*

*Find the English of the following.*

Operi—parentem—itinĕre—infantis—itineribus—munera—tempŏrum—opera—littoribus—adolescentem—littora—tempore.

*Turn into Latin.*

To youths—times—of infants—shores—by works—for gifts—of parents—for a journey—in the times—of a journey—to a youth—by shores.

*Questions for Examination.*

Q. How is the third declension known?
Q. What is meant by increasing in the genitive?

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Q. What cases are alike in opus?
Q. Of what gender is it?
Q. What is the gender of parens?
Q. How many articles are used in declining it?
Q. How does the genitive plural end?

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## THE FOURTH DECLENSION.

Q. How is the fourth declension distinguished?
A. The fourth declension makes the genitive case singular to end in *ûs:* as,

| *Singular.* | | *Plural.* | |
|---|---|---|---|
| N. *hic* | Grad-us, *a step,* | N. *hi* | Grad-us, *steps,* |
| G. *hujus* | Grad-ûs, *of a step,* | G. *horum* | Grad-uum, *of steps,* |
| D. *huic* | Grad-ui, *to a step,* | D. *his* | Grad-ibus, *to steps,* |
| A. *hunc* | Grad-um, *a step,* | A. *hos* | Grad-us, *steps,* |
| V. *ô* | Grad-us, *o step,* | V. *ô* | Grad-us, *o steps,* |
| A. *ab hoc* | Grad-u, *with a step.* | A. *ab his* | Grad-ibus, *with steps.* |

Observe—Some nouns of the fourth declension make their dative and ablative plural in *ubus;* as arcus, quercus, acus, &c.

*Decline some of the following.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Arcus, *a bow,* | Domus, f. *a house,* |
| Currus, *a chariot,* | Fluctus, *a wave,* |
| Cornu, n. *a horn.* | Manus, f. *a hand.* |

*Find the English of the following.*

Currĭbus—manûs—arcu—domo—cornibus—domui—fluctibus—manuum—cornua—arcubus—currui—fluctus.

*Turn into Latin.*

To the hands—in a chariot—of waves—of a bow—of horns—for houses—by a wave—by a hand—of chariots—o houses—horns—with bows.

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## THE FIFTH DECLENSION.

Q. How is the fifth declension distinguished?

A. The fifth declension makes the genitive and dative cases singular to end in *ei*: as,

| *Singular.* | | *Plural.* | |
|---|---|---|---|
| N. *hæc* | Faci-es, *a face,* | N. *hæ* | Faci-es, *faces,* |
| G. *hujus* | Faci-éi, *of a face,* | G. *harum* | Faci-érum, *of faces,* |
| D. *huic* | Faci-éi, *to a face,* | D. *his* | Faci-ébus, *to faces,* |
| A. *hanc* | Faci-em, *a face,* | A. *has* | Faci-es, *faces,* |
| V. *ó* | Faci-es, *o face,* | V. *ó* | Faci-es, *o faces,* |
| A. *ab hâc* | Faci-e, *from a face.* | A. *ab his* | Faci-ébus, *from faces.* |

*Decline for exercises.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Acies, *an edge,* | Res, *a thing,* |
| Dies, *a day,* | Spes, *hope,* |
| Fides, *faith,* | Species, *a kind.* |

*Find the English of the following.*

Spem—rerum—specie—diem—rebus—fidem—dies—spei—speciēbus—diei—aciērum—aciēbus.

*Turn into Latin.*

Of an edge—to days—of kinds—to hope—by faith—with hopes—of things—days—edges—by a kind—to faces—of edges.

*Questions for Examination.*

Q. How does the genitive of the fourth declension end?

Q. How is the genitive distinguished from the other cases in *us?*

Q. Are all nouns of the fourth declension masculine? Name a feminine noun—Name a neuter. Give an example of one that makes *ubus* in the dative and ablative plural.

Q. Are not *cornu, genu, gelu,* and some other indeclinable in the singular?

Q. How is the fifth declension known?

Q. Are all nouns of the fifth declension feminine?

Q. What is observable of *dies?*

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## DECLENSION OF NOUNS ADJECTIVE.

Q. How is a noun adjective declined?

A. A noun adjective is declined with three terminations, as, *bonus*, good, *tener*, tender; or with three articles; as in the following examples:

| | *Singular.* | | | *Plural.* | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | M. | F. | N. | M. | F. | N. |
| N. | Bon-us, | bon-a, | bon-um, | N. Bon-i, | bon-æ, | bon-a, |
| G. | Bon-i, | bon-æ, | bon-i, | G. Bon-orum, | [a-rum, | [-órum, |
| D. | Bon-o, | bon-æ, | bon-o, | D. Bon-is, | | |
| A. | Bon-um, | bon-am, | bon-um, | A. Bon-os, | bon-as, | bon-a, |
| V. | Bon-e, | bon-a, | bon-um, | V. Bon-i, | bon-æ, | bon-a. |
| A. | Bon-o, | bon-â, | bon-o. | A. Bon-is. | | |

*Decline like Bonus.*

Longus, *long*, | Tinctus, *dyed*,
Parvus, *little*. | Tutus, *safe*,

Tener, *tender*.

| | *Singular.* | | | *Plural.* | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | N. | F. | N. | M. | F. | N. |
| N. | Ten-er, | tene-ra, | tene-rum, | N. Tene-ri, | tene-ræ, | tene-ra, |
| G. | Tene-ri, | tene-ræ, | tene-ri, | G. Tene-rórum, | | tene-rárum, |
| D. | Tene-ro, | tene-ræ, | tene-ro, | D. Tene-ris, | | [tene-rórum, |
| A. | Tene-rum, | — ram, | tene-rum, | A. Tene-ros, | tene-ras, | tene-ra, |
| V. | Ten-er, | tene-ra, | tene-rum, | V. Tene-ri, | tene-ræ, | tene-ra, |
| A. | Tene-ro, | tene-râ, | tene-ro. | A. Tene-ris. | | |

*Decline like Tener.*

Asper, pĕra, pĕrum, *rough*, | Niger, gra, grum, *black*,
Liber, bera, berum, *free*. | Pulcher, chra, chrum, [*beautiful*.

Q. What is observable in these adjectives?

A. That the masculine and neuter genders are declined like nouns substantive of the second declension; and the feminine gender, like nouns of the first declension.

Q. Do not *unus*, *solus*, *totus*, and others vary from the general rule?

A. *Unus*, one, *solus*, alone, *totus*, the whole, *nullus*, none,

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*alter*, the other, *uter*, whether of the two, and other adjectives, make the genitive case singular in *ius*, and the dative in *i*: as,

| | *Singular.* | | | *Plural.* | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | M. | F. | N. | M. | F. | N. |
| N. | Un-us, | un-a, | un-um, | N. Un-i, | un-æ, | un-a, |
| G. | Un-ius, | | | G. Un-órum, | -árum, | -órum, |
| D. | Un-i, | | | D. Un-is, | | |
| A. | Un-um, | un-am, | un-um, | A. Un-os, | un-as, | un-a, |
| V. | Un-e, | un-a, | un-um, | V. Un-i, | un-æ, | un-a. |
| A. | Un-o, | un-â, | un-o. | A. Un-is. | | |

Q. Has *unus* any plural?

A. *Unus* has no plural number, unless it be joined to a noun that has not the singular number; as, *unæ literæ*, a letter; *una mœnia*, a wall.

Q. Is any other adjective declined in the same way?

A. In like manner is declined *alius*, another; which makes *aliud* in the neuter gender, singular number.

*Decline for exercises.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Alius, *another*, | Totus, *the whole*, |
| Alter, *the other*. | Ullus, *any*. |

Q. Like what declension of substantives is an adjective of three articles declined?

A. A noun adjective of three articles is declined after the third declension of substantives: as, *tristis*, sad, *melior*, better, *felix*, happy.

| *Singular.* | | *Plural.* | |
|---|---|---|---|
| N. *hic* et *hæc* | Trist-is, *hoc* triste, | N. *hi* et *hæ* | Trist-es, *hæc* trist-ia, |
| G. *hujus* | Trist-is, | G. *hor har. hor.* | Trist-ium, |
| D. *huic* | Trist-i, | D. *his* | Trist-ibus, |
| A. *hunc* et *hanc* | Trist-em, *hoc* triste, | A. *hos* et *has* | Trist-es, *hæc* trist-ia, |
| V. *o* | Trist-is, *et* trist-e, | V. *o* | Trist-es, *et* trist-ia, |
| A. *ab hoc hâc, hoc* | Trist-i. | A. *ab his* | Trist-ibus. |

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*Decline for exercises.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Brevis, *short*, | Gravis, *heavy*, |
| Facilis, *easy*. | Stĕrilis, *barren*. |

Melior, *better*.

| *Singular.* | | *Plural.* | |
|---|---|---|---|
| N. *hic* et *hæc* | Meli-or, *hoc* meli-us, | N. *hi* et *hæ* | Me-liores, *hæc* meli-ora, |
| G. *hujus* | Meli-oris, | G. *hor.* *har. hor.* | Meli-orum, |
| D. *huic* | Meli-ori, | D. *his* | Meli-oribus, |
| A. *hunc* et *hanc* | Meli-orem, *hoc* meli-us. | A. *hos* et *has* | Meli-ores, *hæc* meli-ora, |
| V. *ó* | Meli-or, *et* meli-us, | V. *ó* | Meli-ores, *et* meli- |
| A. *ab hoc* *hâc, hoc* | Meli-ore, *vel* meli-ori. | A. *ab his* | Meli-oribus. [ora. |

*Decline for exercises.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Brevĭor, *shorter*, | Facilĭor, *easier*, |
| Durĭor, *harder*. | Pulchrĭor, *fairer*. |

Felix, *happy*.

| *Singular.* | | *Plural.* | |
|---|---|---|---|
| N. *hic* *hæc, hoc* | Fel-ix, | N. *hi* et *hæ* | Feli-ces, *hæc* feli-cia, |
| G. *hujus* | Feli-cis, | G. *hor* *har, hor* | Feli-cium, |
| D. *huic* | Feli-ci, | D. *his* | Feli-cibus, |
| A. *hunc* et *hanc* | Feli-cem, *hoc* fel-ix, | A. *hos* et *has* | Feli-ces, *hæc* feli-cia, |
| V. *ó* | Fel-ix, | V. *ó* | Feli-ces, *et* feli-cia, |
| A. *ab hoc* *hác, hoc* | Feli-ce, *vel* feli-ci. | A. *ab his* | Feli-cibus. |

*Decline for exercises.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Audax, *bold*, | Sapiens, *wise*, |
| Ingens, *vast*. | Velox, *swift*. |

*Find the English of the following.*

Tinctas lacernas—agrum steřilem—collis aspĕri—dies breviores—feles nigræ—alio tempore—milites audaces

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—tutum iter—domo nullâ—breve tempus—oculo altero —res facĭles.

*Turn into Latin.*

With a dyed cloak—of a barren field—to a rough hill—of shorter days—to black cats—in other times—of bold soldiers—in a safe journey—to no house—in a short time—of the other eye—by easier things.

*Questions for examination.*

Q. How many kinds of adjectives are there?

Q. Like what declension of substantives are the masculine and neuter genders of adjectives declined?

Q. Like what the feminine?

Q. Do any adjectives vary from the general rule?

Q. How do these end in the genitive and dative singular?

Q. When has *unus* any plural?

Q. What is the neuter singular of alius?

Q. Like what declension of substantives is an adjective of three articles declined?

Q. How are *ambo* and *duo* declined?

A. *Ambo*, both, and *duo*, two, are nouns adjective; and are thus declined in the plural number only:

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Nom. | Amb-o, | amb-æ, | amb-o, | *both.* |
| Gen. | Amb-órum, | amb-árum, | amb-órum, | *of both.* |
| Dat. | Amb-óbus, | amb-ábus, | amb-óbus, | *to both.* |
| Acc. | Amb-os, | amb-as, | amb-o, | *both.* |
| Voc. | Amb-o, | amb-æ, | amb-o, | *both.* |
| Abl. | Amb-óbus, | amb-ábus, | amb-óbus, | *with both.* |

## COMPARISON OF ADJECTIVES.

Q. How many degrees of comparison have adjectives?

A. Adjectives have three degrees of signification or comparison:

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I. The positive; which denotes the quality of a thing absolutely; as *doctus*, learned, *brevis*, short.

Q. Which is the second?

A. II. The comparative; which increases, or lessens the quality; as *doctior*, more learned, *brevior*, shorter, or more short:

And it is formed of the first case of the positive that endeth in *i*, by adding thereto *or*, in the masculine and feminine genders, and *us* in the neuter: as, of

*Doctus*, gen. *docti*, is formed *hic et hæc doctior, hoc doctius*, more learned: of

*Brevis*, dat. *brevi*, is formed *hic et hæc brevior, hoc brevius*, shorter, or more short.

Q. What is the third degree of comparison?

A. III. The superlative; which increases or diminishes the signification, or comparison, to the greatest degree; as, *doctissimus*, most learned; *brevissimus*, shortest, or most short:

And it is formed also of the first case of the positive that endeth in *i*, by adding thereto *ssimus:* as, of

Gen. *docti*, is formed *doctissimus*, most learned.

Dat. *brevi*, is formed *brevissimus*, shortest, or most short.

Q. Are any adjectives irregular?

A. Many adjectives vary from these general rules, and form their comparisons irregularly: as,

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Bonus*, | good; | *melior*, | better; | *optimus*, | best. |
| *Malus*, | bad; | *pejor*, | worse; | *pessimus*, | worst. |
| *Magnus*, | great; | *major*, | greater; | *maximus*, | greatest. |
| *Parvus*, | little; | *minor*, | less; | *minimus*, | least. |
| *Multus*, | much; | *plus*, | more; | *plurimus*, | most. |
| *Dives*, | rich; | *ditior*, | more rich; | *ditissimus*, | most rich. |
| *Nequam*, | wicked; | *nequior*, | more wicked; | *nequissimus*, | most wicked. |

*Externus*, outward; *exterior*, more outward; *extremus, vel, extimus*, uttermost, or most outward.

*Inferus*, low; *inferior*, lower, or more low; *infimus, vel, imus*, lowest, or most low.

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*Superus*, high; *superior*, higher, or more high; *suprémus*, vel *summus*, highest, or most high. [most inward.
*Intus*, inward; *interior*, more inward; *intimus*, innermost, or
*Juvenis*, young; *junior*, younger, or more young.
*Senex*, old; *senior*, older, or more old.
*Prior*, former; *primus*, first.
*Propior*, nearer; *proximus*, nearest, or most near.
*Ulterior*, farther; *ultimus*, last.—With some others.

Q. How do adjectives in *er* form their superlatives?

A. Adjectives ending in *er*, form the superlative degree from the nominative case, by adding *rimus*: as, of *pulcher*, fair, *pulcher-rimus*, fairest, or, most fair.

Q. How do adjectives in *lis*, form their superlatives?

A. Adjectives ending in *lis*, form the superlative degree according to the general rule: as, of *utilis*, useful, Dat. *utili*, is formed *utili-ssimus*, most useful.

Q. Are there any exceptions?

A. Except the following, which change *is* into *limus*: as,

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Agil-is*, | nimble; | *agil-limus*, | nimblest, | or, most nimble. |
| *Facil-is*, | easy; | *facil-limus*, | easiest, | or, most easy. |
| *Gracil-is*, | slender; | *gracil-limus*, | slenderest, | or, most slender. |
| *Humil-is*, | low; | *humil-limus*, | lowest, | or, most low. |
| *Simil-is*, | like; | *simil-limus*, | likest, | or, most like. |

Q. Is there any other form of comparison?

A. If a *vowel* comes before *us* in the nominative case of an adjective, the comparison is usually made by *magis*, more, and *maxime*, most: as, *pius*, godly, *magis pius*, more godly, *maxime pius*, most godly.

*Compare the following Adjectives.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Arduus, *difficult*, | Sterĭlis, *barren*, |
| Asper, *rough*, | Strenuus, *brave*, |
| Audax, *bold*, | Velox, *swift*. |

*Find the English of the following.*

Manibus ambābus—magistri doctissimi—melioris puĕri—rem facillimam—agro sterilissimo—rosa pulcherrima—saxis asperrimis—tempus brevius—parentis optimi—

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aquila velocior—milites audaciores—miles magis strenuus.

*Turn into Latin.*

More barren fields—of roughest hills—by very swift eagles—the most difficult things—of two hands—a better boy—of a most barren field—in shorter time—a more beautiful rose—an easier thing—by the boldest soldiers—of the best parents.

## OF A PRONOUN.

Q. What is a pronoun?

A. A pronoun is used *instead of* a noun, and is declined with number, case, and gender.

There are fifteen pronouns:

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Ego*, | I; | *ipse*, | himself; | *suus*, | his; |
| *tu*, | thou, *or*, you; | *iste*, | that; | *noster*, | ours; |
| *ille*, | he; | *hic*, | this; | *vester*, | yours; |
| *is*, | he; | *meus*, | mine; | *nostras*, | of our country. |
| *sui*, | of himself; | *tuus*, | thine; | *vestras*, | of your country. |

Q. What may be added to these?

A. To these may be added their compounds, *egomet*, I myself, *tute*, thou thyself, *idem*, the same; also the relative *qui*, who, or what; and *cujas*, of what country.

## DECLENSION OF PRONOUNS.

Q. How are *Ego*, *tu*, and *sui* declined?

A. *Ego*, *tu*, *sui*, are pronouns substantive, and are thus declined:

| | *Singular.* | | *Plural.* | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Nom. | Ego, | *I*, | Nos, | *we*, |
| Gen. | Mei, | *of me*, | Nostr-ûm, *vel* -i, | *of us*, |
| Dat. | Mihi, | *to me*, | Nobis, | *to us*, |
| Acc. | Me, | *me*, | Nos, | *us*, |
| Voc. | — | | — | |
| Abl. | Me, | *from*, or, *by me*. | Nobis, | *from*, or, *by us*. |

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| *Singular.* | | *Plural.* | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Nom. | Tu, *thou*, or, *you*, | Nom. | Vos, *ye*, or, *you*, [*you*, |
| Gen. | Tui, *of thee*, or, *you*, | Gen. | Vestr-ûm, *vel* -i, *of ye*, or, |
| Dat. | Tibi, *to thee*, or, *you*, | Dat. | Vobis, *to ye*, or, *you*, |
| Acc. | Te, *thee*, or, *you*, | Acc. | Vos, *ye*, or, *you*, |
| Voc. | *ó* Tu, *o thou*, or, *you*, | Voc. | *ó* Vos, *o ye*, |
| Abl. | Te, *with thee*, or, *you*. | Abl. | Vobis, *with ye*, or, *you*. |

Q. What is observable of *sui?*

A. *Sui*, of himself, herself, themselves, itself, has no nominative or vocative case, and is thus declined:

*Singular* and *Plural.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Gen. | Sui, | *of himself,* | *herself, themselves, &c.* |
| Dat. | Sibi, | *to himself,* | |
| Acc. | Se, | *himself,* | |
| Abl. | Se, | *by himself,* | |

Q. How are *Ille*, and *iste*, declined?

A. *Ille*, he, *illa*, she, and *iste*, that, are thus declined:

| *Singular.* | | | | *Plural.* | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | M. | F. | N. | | M. | F. | N. |
| N. | Ille, | ill-a, | ill-ud, | N. | Ill-i, | ill-æ, | ill-a, |
| G. | Ill-ius, | | | G. | Ill-órum, | ill-árum, | ill-órum, |
| D. | Ill-i, | | | D. | Ill-is, | | |
| A. | Ill-um, | ill-am, | ill-ud, | A. | Ill-os, | ill-as, | ill-a, |
| V. | — | | | V. | — | | |
| A. | Ill-o, | ill-â, | ill-o. | A. | Ill-is. | | |

Q. Is any other word declined in the same way?

A. In like manner is also declined *ipse*, he himself; except that the nominative and accusative cases singular make *ipsum* in the neuter gender.

Q. How are *Is*, and *qui*, declined?

A. *Is* he, she, *or* that; and *qui* who, are thus declined:

| *Singular.* | | | | *Plural.* | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | M. | F. | N. | | M. | F. | N. |
| Nom. | Is, | ea, | id, | Nom. | Ii, | eæ, | ea, |
| Gen. | Ejus, | | | Gen. | Eórum, | eárum, | eórum, |
| Dat. | Ei, | | | Dat. | Iis, *vel*, eis, | | |
| Acc. | Eum, | eam, | id, | Acc. | Eos, | eas, | ea, |
| Voc. | — | | | Voc. | — | | |
| Abl. | Eo, | eâ, | eo. | Abl. | Iis, *vel*, eis. | | |

In like manner also is declined its compound, *idem*,

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the same; as, Nom. *idem, eadem, idem:* gen. *ejusdem,* &c.

| | *Singular.* | | | *Plural.* | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | M. | F. | N. | M. | F. | N. |
| Nom. | Qui, | quæ, | quod, | Qui, | quæ, | quæ, |
| Gen. | Cujus, | | | Quorum, | quarum. | quorum, |
| Dat. | Cui, | | | Quibus, *vel,* queis, | | |
| Acc. | Quem, | quam, | quod, | Quos, | quas, | quæ, |
| Voc. | — | | | — | | |
| Abl. | Quo, | quâ, | quo *vel* quî. | Quibus, *vel* queis. | | |

Q. Is any other word declined in the same way?

A. In like manner also are declined its compounds, *quidam,* a certain one; *quivis, quilibet,* any one, *quicunque,* whosoever.

Q. How are *Quis* and *aliquis* declined?

A. *Quis, quæ, quid,* or *quod,* who, or what, is declined like *qui;* as are also *aliquis,* and other compounds of *quis:* these for the most part make the feminine gender of the nominative case singular, and the neuter of the nominative and accusative cases plural, in *qui.*

Q. How is *Quisquis* declined?

A. *Quisquis,* whosoever, is thus declined:

Nom. Quisquis, ——— quidquid, *or,* quicquid,
Acc. ——— ——— quidquid, *or,* quicquid,
Abl. Quoquo, quaquâ, quoquo.

Q. What are *meus, tuus, suus,* declined like?

A. *Meus, tuus, suus,* are declined like *bonus,* except that *meus* makes *mi,* in the vocative case singular masculine; and *tuus, suus,* with many other pronouns, have no vocative case.

Q. How are *nostras, vestras,* and *cujas,* declined?

A. *Nostras, vestras,* and *cujas,* are declined, Nom. *nostras,* Gen. *nostra-tis*—like *felix.*

*Decline the following.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Egomet. | Quilibet. |
| Idem. | Quidam. |
| Ipse. | Cujas, atis. |

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*Write the English of the following.*

Mihi—nostrûm—me—nobis—tui—vestrî—vos—te—vobis—sibi—se—illīus—illâ—illōrum—ejus—quibus—nobismet—mi—eorúndem—cujatis—cujuslibet.

*Turn into Latin.*

O ye—from us—to me—by themselves—to whomsoever—we ourselves—to any one—for itself—of us—for herself—her—to myself—to you—whom.

*Questions for Examination.*

Q. What is a pronoun?
Q. How are pronouns declined?
Q. How many are there?
Q. What may be added to these?
Q. Has *sui* all the cases?
Q. Of what number is *sui?*
Q. What does *ipse* make in the nominative, and accusative, singular, neuter?
Q. What is *idem* declined like?
Q. What is the accusative singular of *idem?*
Q. What the genitive plural?
Q. Where do *quis, aliquis,* &c., vary from *qui?*
Q. What does *meus* make in the vocative singular?
Q. Have all pronouns a vocative case?
Q. Which are declined like *felix?*

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## OF A VERB.

Q. What is a verb?
A. A verb is the chief word in every sentence, and expresses either the *Action,* or *Being,* of a thing.
Q. How many voices have verbs?
A. Of Verbs there are two Voices:
1. The active, ending in *o,* as *amo,* I love.

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2. The passive, ending in *or*, as *amor*, I am loved.

Q. Are all verbs ending in *o* active?

A. Of Verbs ending in *o*, some are actives transitive, as, *vinco*, I conquer; and these, by changing *o* into *or*, become verbs passive, as, *vincor*, I am conquered: some are named neuters and intransitives, as *gaudeo*, I am glad; and these are never made passives.

Q. Are all verbs ending in *or* passive?

A. Some verbs ending in *or* are called deponents, and have an active signification, as, *loquor*, I speak; and some few are neuters, as, *glorior*, I boast.

Q. How are verbs neuter in *or* declined?

A. *Note* 1. That verbs neuter ending in *or*, and verbs deponent, are declined like verbs passive, but with gerunds and supines, like verbs active.

Q. What is meant by a transitive verb?

A. 2. A verb is called transitive when the action passes on to the noun following: as, *vinco te*, I conquer thee; *veneror Deum*, I worship God.

Q. What is an intransitive or neuter verb?

A. 3. A verb is called intransitive, or neuter, when the action does not pass on, or require a following noun; as, *curro*, I run, *glorior*, I boast.

Q. What is a personal verb?

A. 4. Verbs that have different persons, are called verbs personal; as, *ego amo*, I love; *tu amas*, thou lovest.

And such as have not different persons, are called verbs impersonal; as, *tædet*, it irketh, *oportet*, it behoveth.

## OF MOODS.

Q. How many moods have verbs?

A. There are five moods; the indicative, imperative, potential, subjunctive, and the infinitive.

Q. What does the indicative declare?

A. The indicative mood either declareth a thing po-

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sitively, as, *ego amo*, I do love; or asketh a question, as, *amas tu*, dost thou love?

Q. How is the imperative used?

A. The imperative mood commandeth or entreateth, as, *veni hùc*, come hither; *parce mihi*, spare me: it is also known by the sign *let*, as, *eámus*, let us go.

Q. What does the potential mood signify?

A. The potential mood signifies *power*, or *duty*, and is commonly known by these signs, *may*, *can*, *might*, *would*, *could*, *should*, or, *ought*, as, *amem*, I may love; *amavissem*, I should have loved; and the like.

Q. How does the subjunctive differ from the potential?

A. The subjunctive mood differs from the potential only as it is subjoined to another verb going before it in the same sentence, and has always some conjunction, or indefinite word joined to it; as, *eram miser cùm amárem*, I was a wretch when I loved: *nescio qualis sit*, I know not what sort of a man he is.

Q. What is observable of the infinitive mood?

A. The infinitive mood has neither number, person, or nominative case before it; and is known commonly by the sign *to;* as, *amáre*, to love.

## OF GERUNDS AND SUPINES.

Q. How many gerunds have verbs?

A. Verbs have three gerunds, ending in *di*, *do*, *dum*, which have commonly an active signification: as, *amandi*, of loving; *amando*, in loving; *amandum*, to love.

How many supines are there?

The supines of verbs are two:

The one ending in *um*, which signifies actively, as *Eo amátum*, I go to love.

The other ending in *u*, and having for the most part a passive signification; as, *difficilis amátu*, hard to be loved.

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### OF THE TENSES OF VERBS.

Q. How many tenses have verbs?

A. In verbs there are five tenses, or times, expressing an action or affirmation: the present, the preterimperfect, the preterperfect, the preterpluperfect, and the future.

Q. What does the present speak of?

A. 1. The present tense speaketh of a thing present, or now doing; as, *amo*, I love, or, am loving.

Q. What does the preterimperfect speak of?

A. 2. The preterimperfect tense speaketh of a thing that was doing at some time past, but not ended; as, *amábam*, I did love, or, was loving.

Q. What does the preterperfect speak of?

A. 3. The preterperfect tense speaketh of a thing lately done; as, *amávi*, I have loved.

Q. What does the preterpluperfect speak of?

A. 4. The preterpluperfect tense refers to a thing done at some time past, and now ended; as, *amaveram*, I had loved.

Q. What does the future speak of?

A. The future tense speaketh of a thing to be done hereafter; as, *amábo*, I shall, or, will love.

### OF NUMBERS AND PERSONS.

Q. How many numbers and persons have verbs?

A. Verbs have two numbers, singular and plural, like unto nouns, and three persons in each number; as,

Sing. *Ego amo*, I love;
*Tu amas*, thou lovest;
*Ille amat*, he loveth.
Plur. *Nos amámus*, we love;
*Vos amátis*, ye love;
*Illi amant*, they love.

Q. What observation is made on the persons of nouns?



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A. That all nouns are of the third person, except *ego*, *nos*, *tu*, and *vos*; also, that all nouns of the vocative case are of the second person.

### *Questions for Examination.*

Q. How many voices have verbs?
Q. How do verbs active end?
Q. How are they made passive?
Q. What are verbs ending in *o* called, that are not active?
Q. Are all verbs ending in *or*, passive?
Q. How does a deponent verb differ from a passive?
Give an example of an active verb, of a passive, of a neuter, of a deponent.
Q. What is a personal verb?
Q. What an impersonal?
Name the five moods.
Q. What is the difference between the subjunctive and the potential?
Q. Has the infinitive number person and nominative case?
Q. How do the three gerunds end?
Q. Are they active, or passive?
Q. How many supines are there?
Q. How does the active end?
Q. How the passive?
Q. How many tenses have verbs?
Name the tenses.
Q. How many numbers have verbs?
Q. How many persons?
Q. Of what person are nouns generally?
Q. Of what person are nouns in the vocative case?

### OF THE VERB ESSE, TO BE.

Q. Which verb is it necessary to learn first?

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A. Before other verbs are declined, it is necessary to learn the verb *esse*, to be.

*Sum, es, fui, esse, futurús*, to be.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

1. Present Tense—*am.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Sing. | Sum, | *I am.* |
| | Es, | *thou art.* |
| | Est, | *he is.* |
| Plur. | Sumus, | *We are.* |
| | Estis, | *ye are.* |
| | Sunt, | *they are.* |

2. Preterimperfect Tense—*was.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Sing. | Eram, | *I was.* |
| | Eras, | *thou wast.* |
| | Erat, | *he was.* |
| Plur. | Erámus, | *We were.* |
| | Erátis, | *ye were.* |
| | Erant, | *they were.* |

3. Preterperfect Tense—*have.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Sing. | Fui, | *I have been.* |
| | Fuisti, | *Thou hast been.* |
| | Fuit, | *he hath been.* |
| Plur. | Fuimus, | *We have been.* |
| | Fuistis, | *ye have been.* |
| | Fuérunt, *vel*, fuére, | *they have been.* |

4. Preterpluperfect Tense—*had.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Sing. | Fueram, | *I had been.* |
| | Fueras, | *thou hadst been.* |
| | Fuerat, | *he had been.* |
| Plur. | Fuerámus, | *We had been.* |
| | Fuerátis, | *ye had been.* |
| | Fuerant, | *they had been.* |

5. Future Tense—*shall*, or, *will.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Sing. | Ero, | *I shall*, or, *will be.* |
| | Eris, | *thou shalt*, or, *wilt be.* |
| | Erit, | *he shall*, or, *will be.* |



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| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Plur. | Erimus, | *We shall*, or, *will be.* |
| | Eritis, | *ye shall*, or, *will be.* |
| | Erunt, | *they shall*, or, *will be.* |

### IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Present Tense. *No first Person.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Sing. | Sis, es, esto, | *Be thou.* |
| | Sit, esto, | *be he*, or, *let him be.* |
| Plur. | Simus, | *Be we*, or, *let us be.* |
| | Sitis, este, estóte, | *be ye.* |
| | Sint, sunto, | *be they*, or, *let them be.* |

### POTENTIAL MOOD.

1. Present Tense—*may*, or, *can.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Sing. | Sim, | *I may*, or, *can be.* |
| | Sis, | *thou may'st*, or, *canst be.* |
| | Sit, | *he may*, or, *can be.* |
| Plur. | Simus, | *We may*, or, *can be* |
| | Sitis, | *ye may*, or, *can be.* |
| | Sint, | *they may*, or, *can be.* |

2. Preterimperfect Tense—*might*, or, *could.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Sing. | Essem, *vel*, forem, | *I might*, or, *could be.* |
| | Esses, *vel*, fores, | *thou might'st*, or, *could'st be.* |
| | Esset, *vel*, foret, | *he might*, or, *could be.* |
| Plur. | Essémus, *vel*, forémus, | *We might*, or, *could be.* |
| | Essétis, *vel*, forétis, | *ye might*, or, *could be.* |
| | Essent, *vel*, forent, | *they might*, or, *could be.* |

3. Preterperfect Tense—*may have, should have*, &c.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Sing. | Fuerim, | *I may*, or, *should have been.* |
| | Fueris, | *thou may'st*, or, *should'st have been.* |
| | Fuerit, | *he may*, or, *should have been.* |
| Plur. | Fuerimus, | *We may*, or, *should have been.* |
| | Fueritis, | *ye may*, or, *should have been.* |
| | Fuerint, | *they may*, or, *should have been.* |

4. Preterpluperfect Tense—*might, would have*, &c.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Sing. | Fuissem, | *I might*, or, *would have been.* |
| | Fuisses, | *thou mightest*, or, *would'st have been.* |
| | Fuisset, | *he might*, or, *would have been.* |

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| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Plur. | Fuissémus, | *We might*, or, *would have been.* |
| | Fuissétis, | *ye might*, or, *would have been.* |
| | Fuissent, | *they might*, or, *would have been.* |

5. Future Tense.—*shall have.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Sing. | Fuero, | *I shall have been.* |
| | Fueris, | *thou shalt have been.* |
| | Fuerit, | *he shall have been.* |
| Plur. | Fuerímus, | *We shall have been.* |
| | Fuerítis, | *ye shall have been.* |
| | Fuerint, | *they shall have been.* |

The Subjunctive Mood is declined like the Potential.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Present, and Preterimperfect Tense.

Esse, *to be.*

Preterperfect, and Preterpluperfect Tense.

Fuisse, *to have been.*

Future Tense.

Fore, *vel*, Futúrum esse, *to be about to be.*

Participle of the future in *rus.*

Futúrus, *about to be.*

---

## VERBS REGULAR DECLINED.

Q. How many conjugations have verbs?

A. Verbs have four conjugations, both in the active and passive voice.

Q. How are the four conjugations known?

A. The first conjugation of verbs active hath *a* long, before *re* and *ris:* as, *amāre, amāris.*

The second hath *e* long, before *re* and *ris:* as, *monēre, monēris.*

The third hath *e* short, before *re* and *ris:* as, *regĕre, regĕris.*

The fourth hath *i* long, before *re* and *ris:* as, *audīre, audīris.*

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Q. How are verbs active declined?

A. Verbs active in *o* are declined after these examples.

1. Am-o, am-as, am-ávi, am-āre; amán-di, amán-do, amán-dum; amát-um, amát-u; am-ans, amatú-rus: *to love.*

2. Mon-eo, mon-es, mon-ui, mon-ēre; monén-di, monén-do, monén-dum; monit-um, monit-u; mon-ens, monitú-rus: *to advise.*

3. Reg-o, reg-is, rex-i, reg-ĕre; regén-di, regén-do, regén-dum; rect-um, rect-u; reg-ens, rectú-rus: *to rule,* or *govern.*

4. Aud-io, aud-is, aud-ívi, aud-īre; audién-di, audién-do, audién-dum; audít-um, audít-u; audi-ens, auditú-rus: *to hear.*

---

## FIRST CONJUGATION.—*Amo.*

### INDICATIVE MOOD.

### 1. Present Tense.—*do, am.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Sing. | Am-o, | *I love, am loving,* or, *do love.* |
| | am-as, | *thou lovest, art loving,* or, *dost love.* |
| | am-at, | *he loveth, is loving,* or, *doth love.* |
| Plur. | Am-ámus, | *We love, are loving,* or, *do love.* |
| | am-átis, | *ye love, are loving,* or, *do love.* |
| | am-ant, | *they love, are loving,* or, *do love.* |

### 2. Preterimperfect Tense.—*did, was.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Sing. | Am-ábam, | *I did love,* or, *was loving.* |
| | am-ábas, | *thou didst love,* or, *wast loving.* |
| | am-ábat, | *he did love,* or, *was loving.* |
| Plur. | Am-abámus, | *We did love,* or, *were loving.* |
| | am-abátis, | *ye did love,* or, *were loving.* |
| | am-ábant, | *they did love,* or, *were loving.* |

### 3. Preterperfect Tense.—*have.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Sing. | Amáv-i, | *I loved,* or, *have loved.* |
| | amav-ísti, | *thou lovedst,* or, *hast loved.* |
| | amav-it, | *he loved,* or, *hath loved.* |
| Plur. | Amav-imus, | *We loved,* or, *have loved.* |
| | amav-ístis, | *ye loved,* or, *have loved.* |
| | amav-érunt, *vel* -ére, | *they loved,* or, *have loved.* |

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### 4. Preterpluperfect Tense.—*had.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Sing. | Amav-eram, | *I had loved.* |
| | amav-eras, | *thou hadst loved.* |
| | amav-erat, | *he had loved.* |
| Plur. | Amav-erámus, | *We had loved.* |
| | amav-erátis, | *ye had loved.* |
| | amav-erant, | *they had loved.* |

### 5. Future Tense.—*shall,* or, *will.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Sing. | Am-ábo, | *I shall,* or, *will love.* |
| | am-ábis, | *thou shalt,* or, *wilt love.* |
| | am-ábit, | *he shall,* or, *will love.* |
| Plur. | Am-abimus, | *We shall,* or, *will love.* |
| | am-abitis, | *ye shall,* or, *will love.* |
| | am-ábunt, | *they shall,* or, *will love.* |

## IMPERATIVE MOOD.

### Present Tense. *No first person.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Sing. | Am-a, am-áto, | *Love thou,* or, *do thou love.* |
| | am-et, am-áto, | *love he,* or, *let him love.* |
| Plur. | Am-émus, | *Love we,* or, *let us love.* |
| | am-áte, am-atóte, | *love ye,* or, *do ye love.* |
| | am-ent, am-ánto, | *love they,* or, *let them love.* |

## POTENTIAL MOOD.

### 1. Present Tense.—*may, can, would, should.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Sing. | Am-em, | *I may,* or, *can love.* |
| | am-es, | *thou may'st,* or, *canst love.* |
| | am-et, | *he may,* or, *can love.* |
| Plur. | Am-émus, | *We may,* or, *can love.* |
| | am-étis, | *ye may,* or, *can love.* |
| | am-ent, | *they may,* or, *can love.* |

### 2. Preterimperfect Tense.—*might, could, should.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Sing. | Am-árem, | *I might,* or, *could love.* |
| | am-áres, | *thou might'st,* or, *could'st love.* |
| | am-áret, | *he might,* or, *could love.* |
| Plur. | Am-áremus, | *We might,* or, *could love.* |
| | am-arétis, | *ye might,* or, *could love.* |
| | am-árent, | *they might,* or, *could love.* |

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### 3. Preterperfect Tense.—*should have, may have.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Sing. | Amav-erim, | *I should have loved.* |
| | amav-eris, | *thou should'st have loved.* |
| | amav-erit, | *he should have loved.* |
| Plur. | Amav-erimus, | *We should have loved.* |
| | amav-eritis, | *ye should have loved.* |
| | amav-erint, | *they should have loved.* |

### 4. Preterpluperfect Tense.—*would, might, could have.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Sing. | Amav-íssem, | *I would have loved.* |
| | amav-ísses, | *thou would'st have loved.* |
| | amav-ísset, | *he would have loved.* |
| Plur. | Amav-issémus, | *We would have loved.* |
| | amav-issétis, | *ye would have loved.* |
| | amav-íssent, | *they would have loved.* |

### 5. Future Tense.—*shall have.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Sing. | Amav-ero, | *I shall have loved.* |
| | amav-eris, | *thou shalt have loved.* |
| | amav-erit, | *he shall have loved.* |
| Plur. | Amav-erímus, | *We shall have loved.* |
| | amav-erítis, | *ye shall have loved.* |
| | amav-erint, | *they shall have loved.* |

The subjunctive mood is declined like the potential.

## INFINITIVE MOOD.

### Present, and Preterimperfect Tense.

Am-āre, *to love.*

### Preterperfect, and Preterpluperfect Tense.

Amav-ísse, *to have loved.*

### Future Tense,

Amatú-rum esse, *to be about to love.*

#### GERUNDS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Amán-di, | *of loving.* |
| Amán-do, | *in loving.* |
| Amán-dum, | *to love.* |

#### SUPINES.

| Active, | Passive, |
|---|---|
| Amát-um, *to love.* | Amát-u, *to be loved* |

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PARTICIPLES.

| Present Tense. | Future in *rus*. |
|---|---|
| Amans, *loving*. | Amatū-rus, *about to love*. |

Q. What must be particularly noticed in verbs?

A. That several tenses are formed of the preterperfect tense of the Indicative mood; as of *amav-i* are formed—

1. The preterpluperfect of the same mood, *amav-eram*.
2. The preterperfect of the potential mood, *amav-erim*.
3. The preterpluperfect of the same mood, *amav-issem*.
4. The future tense of the same mood, *amav-ero*.
5. The preterperfect tense of the infinitive mood, *amav-isse*.

*Conjugate the following verbs.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Aro, āvi, ātum, *to plough*. | Domo, domui, ĭtum, *to tame*. |
| Canto, āvi, ātum, *to sing*. | Pugno, āvi, ātum, *to fight*. |
| Do, dĕdi, dătum, *to give*. | Sto, stĕti, statum, *to stand*. |

*Write the English of the following.*

Aras—cantat—dedisti—domuērunt—pugnaveram—stetit—agricola arat—sylva stabat—puer cantavit—milites pugnabant—Deus dabit—filia amavit.

*Turn into Latin.*

He was ploughing—the boy sings—they gave—ye tame—they had fought—he stood—the husbandman will plough—the wood stands—the boys have sung—the soldier did fight—God has given—the daughters have loved.

---

## SECOND CONJUGATION.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

1. Present Tense.—*do, am.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Sing. | Mon-eo, | *I advise, am advising*, or, *do advise.* |
| | mon-es, | *thou advisest, art advising*, or, *dost advise.* |
| | mon-et, | *he adviseth, is advising*, or, *doth advise.* |



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| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Plur. | Mon-émus, | *We advise, are advising*, or, *do advise.* |
| | mon-étis, | *ye advise, are advising*, or, *do advise.* |
| | mon-ent, | *they advise, are advising*, or, *do advise.* |

### 2. Preterimperfect Tense.—*did, was.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Sing. | Mon-ébam, | *I did advise*, or, *was advising.* |
| | mon-ebas, | *thou didst advise*, or, *wast advising.* |
| | mon-ébat, | *he did advise*, or, *was advising.* |
| Plur. | Mon-ebámus, | *We did advise*, or, *were advising.* |
| | mon-ebátis, | *ye did advise*, or, *were advising.* |
| | mon-ébant, | *they did advise*, or, *were advising.* |

### 3. Preterperfect Tense.—*have.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Sing. | Monu-i, | *I advised*, or, *have advised.* |
| | monu-ísti, | *thou advisedst*, or, *hast advised.* |
| | monu-it, | *he advised*, or, *hath advised.* |
| Plur. | Monu-imus, | *We advised*, or, *have advised.* |
| | monu-ístis, | *ye advised*, or, *have advised.* |
| | monu-érunt, *v.* -ére, | *they advised*, or, *have advised.* |

### 4. Preterpluperfect Tense.—*had.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Sing. | Monu-eram, | *I had advised.* |
| | monu-eras, | *thou hadst advised.* |
| | monu-erat, | *he had advised.* |
| Plur. | Monu-erámus, | *We had advised.* |
| | monu-erátis, | *ye had advised.* |
| | monu-erant, | *they had advised.* |

### 5. Future Tense.—*shall*, or *will.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Sing. | Moné-bo, | *I shall*, or, *will advise.* |
| | moné-bis, | *thou shalt*, or, *wilt advise.* |
| | moné-bit, | *he shall*, or, *will advise.* |
| Plur. | Mone-bimus, | *We shall*, or, *will advise.* |
| | mone-bitis, | *ye shall*, or, *will advise.* |
| | moné-bunt, | *they shall*, or, *will advise.* |

## IMPERATIVE MOOD.

### Present Tense. *No first person.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Sing. | Mon-e, mon-éto, | *Advise thou*, or, *do thou advise.* |
| | mon-eat, mon-éto, | *advise he*, or, *let him advise.* |
| Plur. | Mon-eámus, | *Advise we*, or, *let us advise.* |
| | mon-éte, mon-etóte, | *advise ye*, or, *do ye advise.* |
| | mon-eant, mon-énto, | *advise they*, or, *let them advise.* |

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POTENTIAL MOOD.

1. Present Tense.—*may, can, would, should.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Sing. | Mone-am, | *I may*, or, *can advise.* |
| | mone-as, | *thou may'st*, or, *canst advise.* |
| | mone-at, | *he may*, or, *can advise.* |
| Plur. | Mone-ámus, | *We may*, or, *can advise.* |
| | mone-atis, | *ye may*, or, *can advise.* |
| | mone-ant, | *they may*, or, *can advise.* |

2. Preterimperfect Tense.—*might, could, should.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Sing. | Moné-rem, | *I might*, or, *could advise.* |
| | mone-res, | *thou might'st*, or, *could'st advise.* |
| | mone-ret, | *he might*, or, *could advise.* |
| Plur. | Mone-rémus, | *We might*, or, *could advise.* |
| | mone-rétis, | *ye might*, or, *could advise.* |
| | moné-rent, | *they might*, or, *could advise.* |

3. Preterperfect Tense.—*should have, may have.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Sing. | Monu-erim, | *I should have advised.* |
| | monu-eris, | *thou should'st have advised.* |
| | monu-erit, | *he should have advised.* |
| Plur. | Monu-erimus, | *We should have advised.* |
| | monu-eritis, | *ye should have advised.* |
| | monu-erint, | *they should have advised.* |

4. Preterpluperfect Tense.—*would, might, could have.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Sing. | Monu-íssem, | *I would have advised.* |
| | monu-isses, | *thou would'st have advised.* |
| | monu-isset, | *he would have advised.* |
| Plur. | Monu-issémus, | *We would have advised.* |
| | monu-issétis, | *ye would have advised.* |
| | monu-issent, | *they would have advised.* |

5. Future Tense.—*shall have.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Sing. | Monu-ero, | *I shall have advised.* |
| | monu-eris, | *thou shalt have advised.* |
| | monu-erit, | *he shall have advised.* |
| Plur. | Monu-erimus, | *We shall have advised.* |
| | monu-eritis, | *ye shall have advised.* |
| | monu-erint, | *they shall have advised.* |

The Subjunctive mood is declined like the Potential.

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INFINITIVE MOOD.

Present, and Preterimperfect Tense.

Mon-ēre, *to advise.*

Preterperfect, and Preterpluperfect Tense.

Monu-isse, *to have advised.*

Future Tense.

Monitū-rum esse, *to be about to advise.*

GERUNDS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Monēn-di, | *of advising.* |
| monēn-do, | *in advising.* |
| monēn-dum, | *to advise.* |

SUPINES.

| Active. | Passive. |
|---|---|
| Monit-um, *to advise.* | Monit-u, *to be advised.* |

PARTICIPLES.

| Present Tense. | Future in *rus.* |
|---|---|
| Mon-ens, *advising.* | Monitū-rus, *about to advise.* |

*Conjugate the following verbs.*

Dŏceo, dŏcui, doctum, *to teach.*
Jŭbeo, jussi, jussum, *to command.*
Mordĕo, momordi, morsum, *to bite.*
Prandeo, prandi, pransum, *to dine.*
Rīdeo, rīsi, rīsum, *to laugh.*
Vĭdeo, vīdi, vīsum, *to see.*

*Find the English of the following.*

Magister docuit—mater ridebit—pater jusserat—dominus videret—prandēte—lupus momordisset—oculus viderit—prandisse—docendi—jussi—risero.

*Turn into Latin.*

We teach—they have commanded—the mother may laugh—the father has seen—the master might dine—ye

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had seen—the wolf will bite—the eye might see—I might have commanded—to be about to teach—the father will have laughed—to bite.

---

## THIRD CONJUGATION.

### INDICATIVE MOOD.

#### 1. Present Tense.—*do, am.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Sing. | Reg-o, | *I rule, am ruling,* or, *do rule.* |
| | reg-is, | *thou rulest, art ruling,* or, *dost rule.* |
| | reg-it, | *he ruleth, is ruling,* or, *doth rule.* |
| Plur. | Reg-imus, | *We rule, are ruling,* or, *do rule.* |
| | reg-itis, | *ye rule, are ruling,* or, *do rule.* |
| | reg-unt, | *they rule, are ruling,* or, *do rule.* |

#### 2. Preterimperfect Tense.—*did, was.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Sing. | Regé-bam, | *I did rule,* or, *was ruling.* |
| | regé-bas, | *thou didst rule,* or, *wast ruling.* |
| | regé-bat, | *he did rule,* or, *was ruling.* |
| Plur. | Rege-bámus, | *We did rule,* or, *were ruling.* |
| | rege-bátis, | *ye did rule,* or, *were ruling.* |
| | regé-bant, | *they did rule,* or, *were ruling.* |

#### 3. Preterperfect Tense.—*have.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Sing. | Rex-i, | *I ruled,* or, *have ruled.* |
| | rex-isti, | *thou ruledst,* or, *hast ruled.* |
| | rex-it, | *he ruled,* or, *hath ruled.* |
| Plur. | Rex-imus, | *We ruled,* or, *have ruled.* |
| | rex-istis, | *ye ruled,* or, *have ruled.* |
| | rex-érunt, *v.* ére, | *they ruled,* or, *have ruled.* |

#### 4. Preterpluperfect Tense.—*had.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Sing. | Rex-eram, | *I had ruled.* |
| | rex-eras, | *thou hadst ruled.* |
| | rex-erat, | *he had ruled.* |
| Plur. | Rex-erámus, | *We had ruled.* |
| | rex-erátis, | *ye had ruled.* |
| | rex-erant, | *they had ruled.* |

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### 5. Future Tense.—*shall*, or, *will*.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Sing. | Reg-am, | *I shall*, or, *will rule*. |
| | reg-es, | *thou shalt*, or, *wilt rule*. |
| | reg-et, | *he shall*, or, *will rule*. |
| Plur. | Reg-émus, | *We shall*, or, *will rule*. |
| | reg-étis, | *ye shall*, or, *will rule*. |
| | reg-ent, | *they shall*, or, *will rule*. |

## IMPERATIVE MOOD.

### Present Tense.—*No first person*.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Sing. | Reg-e, reg-ito, | *Rule thou*, or, *do thou rule*. |
| | reg-at, reg-ito, | *rule he*, or, *let him rule*. |
| Plur. | Reg-ámus, | *Rule we*, or, *let us rule*. |
| | reg-ite, reg-itóte, | *rule ye*, or, *do ye rule*. |
| | reg-ant, reg-únto, | *rule they*, or, *let them rule*. |

## POTENTIAL MOOD.

### 1. Present Tense.—*may, can, would, should*.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Sing. | Reg-am, | *I may*, or, *can rule*. |
| | reg-as, | *thou may'st*, or, *canst rule*. |
| | reg-at, | *he may*, or, *can rule*. |
| Plur. | Reg-ámus, | *We may*, or, *can rule*. |
| | reg-átis, | *ye may*, or, *can rule*. |
| | reg-ant, | *they may*, or, *can rule*. |

### 2. Preterimperfect Tense.—*might, could, should*.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Sing. | Reg-erem, | *I might*, or, *could rule*. |
| | reg-eres, | *thou might'st*, or, *could'st rule*. |
| | reg-eret, | *he might*, or, *could rule*. |
| Plur. | Reg-erémus, | *We might*, or, *could rule*. |
| | reg-erétis, | *ye might*, or, *could rule*. |
| | reg-erent, | *they might*, or, *could rule*. |

### 3. Preterperfect Tense.—*should have, may have*, &c.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Sing. | Rex-erim, | *I should have ruled*. |
| | rex-eris, | *thou should'st have ruled*. |
| | rex-erit, | *he should have ruled*. |
| Plur. | Rex-erimus, | *We should have ruled*. |
| | rex-eritis, | *ye should have ruled*. |
| | rex-erint, | *they should have ruled*. |

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4. Preterpluperfect Tense.—*would, might, could have.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Sing. | Rex-íssem, | *I would have ruled.* |
| | rex-ísses, | *thou would'st have ruled.* |
| | rex-ísset, | *he would have ruled.* |
| Plur. | Rex-issémus, | *We would have ruled.* |
| | rex-issétis, | *ye would have ruled.* |
| | rex-íssent, | *they would have ruled.* |

5. Future Tense.—*shall have.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Sing. | Rex-ero, | *I shall have ruled.* |
| | rex-eris, | *thou shalt have ruled.* |
| | rex-erit, | *he shall have ruled.* |
| Plur. | Rex-erímus, | *We shall have ruled.* |
| | rex-erítis, | *ye shall have ruled.* |
| | rex-erint, | *they shall have ruled.* |

The Subjunctive mood is declined like the Potential.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Present, and Preterimperfect Tense.

Reg-ere, *to rule.*

Preterperfect, and Preterpluperfect Tense.

Rex-isse, *to have ruled.*

Future Tense.

Rectú-rum esse, *to be about to rule.*

GERUNDS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Regén-di, | *of ruling.* |
| regén-do, | *in ruling.* |
| regén-dum, | *to rule.* |

SUPINES.

| Active. | Passive. |
|---|---|
| Rect-um, *to rule.* | Rect-u, *to be ruled.* |

PARTICIPLES.

| Present Tense. | Future in *rus.* |
|---|---|
| Reg-ens, *ruling.* | Rectú-rus, *about to rule.* |

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*Conjugate the following verbs.*

Cŏlo, cŏlui, cultum, *to till.*
Dīco, dixi, dictum, *to speak.*
Făcio, fēci, factum, *to do.*
Prĕmo, pressi, pressum, *to press.*
Scrībo, scripsi, scriptum, *to write.*
Tango, tĕtĭgi, tactum, *to touch.*

*Write the English of the following.*

Agricolæ colunt—dixistis—fecerimus—presserunt—discipulus scripserat—tetigerim—manus tangunt—premendo—tetigisse-fecēre—filius scribet-coluerīmus.

*Turn into Latin.*

The husbandman was tilling—I shall speak—we might do—thou wilt have written—he should have pressed—do ye touch—let the boy write—to have done—let the hand touch—he may press—about to till—touching.

---

## FOURTH CONJUGATION.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

1. Present Tense.—*do, am.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Sing. | Aud-io, | *I hear, am hearing,* or, *do hear.* |
| | aud-is, | *thou hearest, art hearing,* or, *dost hear.* |
| | aud-it, | *he heareth, is hearing,* or, *doth hear.* |
| Plur. | Aud-ímus, | *We hear, are hearing,* or, *do hear.* |
| | aud-ítis, | *ye hear, are hearing,* or, *do hear.* |
| | aud-iunt, | *they hear, are hearing,* or, *do hear.* |

2. Preterimperfect Tense.—*did, was.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Sing. | Audié-bam, | *I did hear,* or, *was hearing.* |
| | audié-bas, | *thou didst hear,* or, *wast hearing.* |
| | audié-bat, | *he did hear,* or, *was hearing.* |
| Plur. | Audie-bámus, | *We did hear,* or, *were hearing.* |
| | audie-bátis, | *ye did hear,* or, *were hearing.* |
| | audié-bant, | *they did hear,* or, *were hearing.* |

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### 3. Preterperfect Tense.—*have.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Sing. | Audiv-i, | *I heard*, or, *have heard.* |
| | audiv-isti, | *thou heard'st*, or, *hast heard.* |
| | audiv-it, | *he heard*, or, *hath heard.* |
| Plur. | Audiv-imus, | *We heard*, or, *have heard.* |
| | audiv-istis, | *ye heard*, or, *have heard.* |
| | audiv-érunt, *v.*-ére, | *they heard*, or, *have heard.* |

### 4. Preterpluperfect Tense.—*had.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Sing. | Audiv-eram, | *I had heard.* |
| | audiv-eras, | *thou hadst heard.* |
| | audiv-erat, | *he had heard.* |
| Plur. | Audiv-erámus, | *We had heard.* |
| | audiv-erátis, | *ye had heard.* |
| | audiv-erant, | *they had heard.* |

### 5. Future Tense.—*shall*, or, *will.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Sing. | Audi-am, | *I shall*, or, *will hear.* |
| | audi-es, | *thou shalt*, or, *wilt hear.* |
| | audi-et, | *he shall*, or, *will hear.* |
| Plur. | Audi-émus, | *We shall*, or, *will hear.* |
| | audi-étis, | *ye shall*, or, *will hear.* |
| | audi-ent, | *they shall*, or, *will hear.* |

## IMPERATIVE MOOD.

### Present Tense. *No first person.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Sing. | Aud-i, aud-íto, | *Hear thou*, or, *do thou hear.* |
| | audi-at, aud-íto, | *hear he*, or, *let him hear.* |
| Plur. | Aud-iámus, | *Hear we*, or, *let us hear.* |
| | aud-íte, aud-itóte, | *hear ye*, or, *do ye hear.* |
| | aud-iant, aud-iúnto, | *hear they*, or, *let them hear.* |

## POTENTIAL MOOD.

### 1. Present Tense.—*may, can, would, should.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Sing. | Audi-am, | *I may*, or, *can hear.* |
| | audi-as, | *thou may'st*, or, *canst hear.* |
| | audi-at, | *he may*, or, *can hear.* |
| Plur. | Audi-ámus, | *We may*, or, *can hear.* |
| | audi-átis, | *ye may*, or, *can hear.* |
| | audi-ant, | *they may*, or, *can hear.* |

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### 2. Preterimperfect Tense.—*might, could, should.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Sing. | Audí-rem, | *I might*, or, *could hear.* |
| | audí-res, | *thou might'st*, or, *could'st hear.* |
| | audí-ret, | *he might*, or, *could hear.* |
| Plur. | Audi-rémus, | *We might*, or, *could hear.* |
| | audi-rétis, | *ye might*, or, *could hear.* |
| | audí-rent, | *they might*, or, *could hear.* |

### 3. Preterperfect Tense.—*should have, may have,* &c.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Sing. | Audiv-erim, | *I should have heard.* |
| | audiv-eris, | *thou should'st have heard.* |
| | audiv-erit, | *he should have heard.* |
| Plur. | Audiv-erimus, | *We should have heard.* |
| | audiv-eritis, | *ye should have heard.* |
| | audiv-erint, | *they should have heard.* |

### 4. Preterpluperfect Tense.—*would, might, could have.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Sing. | Audiv-íssem, | *I would have heard.* |
| | audiv-ísses, | *thou wouldst have heard.* |
| | audiv-ísset, | *he would have heard.* |
| Plur. | Audiv-issémus, | *We would have heard.* |
| | audiv-issétis, | *ye would have heard.* |
| | audiv-íssent, | *they would have heard.* |

### 5. Future Tense.—*shall have.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Sing. | Audiv-ero, | *I shall have heard.* |
| | audiv-eris, | *thou shalt have heard.* |
| | audiv-erit, | *he shall have heard.* |
| Plur. | Audiv-erimus, | *We shall have heard.* |
| | audiv-eritis, | *ye shall have heard.* |
| | audiv-erint, | *they shall have heard.* |

The Subjunctive mood is declined like the Potential.

#### INFINITIVE MOOD.

#### Present, and Preterimperfect Tense.

Aud-īre, *to hear.*

#### Preterperfect, and Preterpluperfect Tense.

Audiv-ísse, *to have heard.*

#### Future Tense.

Auditú-rum esse, *to be about to hear.*

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GERUNDS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Audién-di, | *of hearing.* |
| audién-do, | *in hearing.* |
| audién-dum, | *to hear.* |

SUPINES.

| Active. | Passive. |
|---|---|
| Audit-um, *to hear.* | Audit-u, *to be heard.* |

PARTICIPLES.

| Present Tense, | Future in *rus*, |
|---|---|
| Audi-ens, *hearing.* | Auditú-rus, *about to hear.* |

*Conjugate the following.*

Fulcio, fulsi, fultum, *to prop.*
Nutrio, īvi, ītum, *to nourish.*
Pūnio, īvi, ītum, *to punish.*
Dormio, īvi, ītum, *to sleep.*
Venio, veni, ventum, *to come.*
Vincio, vinxi, vinctum, *to bind.*

*Write the English of the following.*

Mater nutrit—Tempora venient—venerit dies—dormiēbas—puniet—vinciebant—filiæ audivérunt—venimus—veniat tempus—puer dormiébat—vincíto—veni.

*Turn into Latin.*

Let the boy sleep—they might have bound—let the sailor come—the daughter has heard—they should have propped—the days have come—we shall have nourished—sleeping—let the hands bind—to be about to punish—to have slept.

*Questions for Examination.*

Q. How are the four conjugations known?
Q. Do all verbs belonging to these conjugations end

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their preterperfects, and supines, like *amo, moneo, rego,* or, *audio.*

Q. What is the preterperfect indicative, of *domo?* of *rideo?* of *tango?* of *venio?* Name the tenses that are formed from the preterperfect indicative.

Q. What is the pluperfect of *do?*

Q. What the preterperfect potential of *jubeo?*

Q. What the preterpluperfect potential of *scribo?*

Q. What the future perfect of *vincio?*

Q. What is the present infinitive of *amo?*

Q. What the preterperfect and preterpluperfect of *rego?* Name the active supine of *amo,* of *moneo,* of *rego,* and *audio.*

Q. How many participles has an active verb? Name the participles of *audio.*

## DECLENSION OF VERBS PASSIVE.

Q. How are verbs passive declined?

A. Verbs passive in *or,* are thus declined:—

1. Am-or, am-áris *vel* am-áre, amát-us sum *vel* fui; am-ári; amát-us, amándus *to be loved.*

2. Mon-eor, mon-éris *vel* mon-ére, monit-us sum *vel* fui; mon-éri; monit-us, monén-dus: *to be advised.*

3. Reg-or, reg-ĕris *vel* reg-ĕre, rect-us sum *vel* fui; reg-i; rec-tus, regén-dus: *to be ruled.*

4. Aud-ior, aud-íris *vel* aud-íre, audít-us sum *vel* fui; aud-íri; audit-us, audién-dus: *to be heard.*

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## FIRST CONJUGATION.—Amor.

### INDICATIVE MOOD.

### 1. Present Tense.—*am.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Sing. | Amor, | *I am loved.* |
| | am-áris, *v.* am-áre, | *thou art loved.* |
| | am-átur, | *he is loved.* |

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| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Plur. | Am-ámur, | *We are loved.* |
| | am-ámini, | *ye are loved.* |
| | am-antur, | *they are loved.* |

### 2. Preterimperfect Tense.—*was.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Sing. | Am-ábar, | *I was loved.* |
| | am-abáris, *v.* -abáre, | *thou wast loved.* |
| | am-abátur, | *he was loved.* |
| Plur. | Am-abámur, | *We were loved.* |
| | am-abámini, | *ye were loved.* |
| | am-abántur, | *they were loved.* |

### 3. Preterperfect Tense.—*have been.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Sing. | Amát-us sam, *vel* fui, | *I have been loved.* |
| | amát-us es, *v.* fuisti, | *thou hast been loved.* |
| | amát-us est, *v.* fuit, | *he hath been loved.* |
| Plur. | Amát-i sumus, *v.* fuimus, | *We have been loved.* |
| | amát-i estis, *v.* fuístis, | *ye have been loved.* |
| | amát-i sunt, fuérunt, *v.* -ére, | *they have been loved.* |

### 4. Preterpluperfect Tense.—*had been.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Sing. | Amát-us eram, *v* fueram, | *I had been loved.* |
| | amát-us eras, *v.* fueras, | *thou hadst been loved.* |
| | amát-us erat, *v.* fuerat, | *he had been loved.* |
| Plur. | Amát-i erámus, *v.* fuerámus, | *We had been loved.* |
| | amát-i erátis, *v.* fuerátis, | *ye had been loved.* |
| | amát-i erant, *v.* fuerant, | *they had been loved.* |

### 5. Future Tense.—*shall*, or, *will be.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Sing. | Am-ábor, | *I shall*, or, *will be loved.* |
| | am-áberis, *v.* -abere, | *thou shalt*, or, *wilt be loved.* |
| | am-ábitur, | *he shall*, or, *will be loved.* |
| Plur. | Am-ábimur, | *We shall*, or, *will be loved.* |
| | am-ábimini, | *ye shall*, or, *will be loved.* |
| | am-abúntur, | *they shall*, or, *will be loved.* |

## IMPERATIVE MOOD.

### Present Tense.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Sing. | Am-áre, amátor, | *Be thou loved.* |
| | am-étur, am-átor, | *let him be loved.* |
| Plur. | Am-émur, | *Let us be loved.* |
| | am ámini, am-áminor, | *be ye loved.* |
| | am éntur, am-ántor, | *let them be loved.* |

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## POTENTIAL MOOD.

### 1. Present Tense—*may, can, would, should be.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Sing. | Am-er, | *I may*, or, *can be loved.* |
| | am-éris, *v.* am-ére, | *thou may'st*, or, *canst be loved.* |
| | am-étur, | *he may*, or, *can be loved.* |
| Plur. | Am-émur, | *We may*, or, *can be loved.* |
| | am-émini, | *ye may*, or, *can be loved.* |
| | am-éntur, | *they may*, or, *can be loved.* |

### 2. Preterimperfect Tense.—*might, could, should be.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Sing. | Am-árer, | *I might*, or, *could be loved.* |
| | am-aréris, *v.* -arére, | *thou might'st*, or, *could'st be loved.* |
| | am-arétur, | *he might*, or, *could be loved.* |
| Plur. | Am-arémur, | *We might*, or, *could be loved.* |
| | am-arémini, | *ye might*, or, *could be loved.* |
| | am-arentur, | *they might*, or, *could be loved.* |

### 3. Preterperfect Tense.—*may, should have been.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Sing. | Amát-us sim, *v.* fuerim, | *I should have been loved.* |
| | amát-us sis, *v.* fueris, | *thou should'st have been loved.* |
| | amát-us sit, *v.* fuerimus, | *he should have been loved.* |
| Plur. | Amát-i simus, *v.* fuerit, | *We should have been loved.* |
| | amát-i sitis, *v.* fueritis, | *ye should have been loved.* |
| | amát-i sint, *v.* fuerint, | *they should have been loved.* |

### 4. Preterpluperfect Tense.—*might, could, would have been.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Sing. | Amát-us essem, *v.* fuissem, | *I would have been loved.* |
| | amát-us esses, *v.* fuisses, | *thou would'st have been loved.* |
| | amát-us esset, *v.* fuisset, | *he would have been loved.* |
| Plur. | Amát-i, essémus, *v.* fuissémus, | *We would have been loved.* |
| | amát-i essétis, *v.* fuissétis, | *ye would have been loved.* |
| | amát-i essent, *v.* fuissent, | *they would have been loved.* |

### 5. Future Tense.—*shall have been.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Sing. | Amát-us ero, *v.* fuero, | *I shall have been loved.* |
| | amát-us eris, *v.* fueris, | *thou shalt have been loved.* |
| | amát-us erit, *v.* fuerit, | *he shall have been loved.* |
| Plur. | Amát-i erimus, *v.* fuerímus, | *We shall have been loved.* |
| | amát-i eritis, *v.* fuerítis, | *ye shall have been loved.* |
| | amát-i erunt, *v.* fuerint, | *they shall have been loved.* |

The Subjunctive mood is declined like the Potential.

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INFINITIVE MOOD.

Present, and Preterimperfect Tense.

Am-ári, *to be loved.*

Preterperfect, and Preterpluperfect Tense.

Amát-um esse, *vel* fuisse, *to have been loved.*

Future Tense.

Amát-um iri, *to be about to be loved.*

Participles.

The Preterperfect Tense.

Amát-us, *loved,* or, *being loved.*

The Future in *dus.*

Amán-dus, *to be loved.*

*Conjugate like Amor.*

Laudor, laudatus sum, *to be praised.*
Mutor, mutatus sum, *to be changed.*
Hortor, dep. hortatus sum, *to exhort.*

*Find the English of the following.*

Laudantur — mutaretur — hortatus est — hortāre — amata est — mutamĭni — laudéris — mutarentur — hortati sunt — laudata esset — hortentur — mutári.

*Turn into Latin.*

Ye are changed—thou wast praised—it has been changed—he exhorted—let them be praised—they might have exhorted—to have been changed—she may have been loved—praised—they will have exhorted—let them be praised—she will have been loved.

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## SECOND CONJUGATION.

### INDICATIVE MOOD.

### 1. Present Tense.—*am.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Sing. | Mon-eor, | *I am advised.* |
| | mon-éris, *vel* -ére, | *thou art advised.* |
| | mon-étur, | *he is advised.* |
| Plur. | Mon-émur, | *We are advised.* |
| | mon-émini. | *ye are advised.* |
| | mon-éntur, | *they are advised* |

### 2. Preterimperfect Tense.—*was.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Sing. | Mon-ébar, | *I was advised.* |
| | mon-ebáris, *v.* -ebáre, | *thou wast advised.* |
| | mon-ebátur, | *he was advised.* |
| Plur. | Mon-ebámur, | *We were advised.* |
| | mon-ebámini, | *ye were advised.* |
| | mon-ebántur, | *they were advised.* |

### 3. Preterperfect Tense.—*have been.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Sing. | Monit-us sum, *v.* fui, | *I have been advised.* |
| | monit-us es, *v.* fuisti, | *thou hast been advised.* |
| | monit-us est, *v.* fuit, | *he hath been advised.* |
| Plur. | Monit-i sumus, *v.* fuimus, | *We have been advised.* |
| | monit-i estis, *v.* fuistis, | *ye have been advised.* |
| | monit-i sunt, fuérunt, *v.* fuére, | *they have been advised.* |

### 4. Preterpluperfect Tense.—*had been.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Sing. | Monit-us eram, *v.* fueram, | *I had been advised.* |
| | monit-us eras, *v.* fueras, | *thou hadst been advised.* |
| | monit-us erat, *v.* fuerat, | *he had been advised.* |
| Plur. | Monit-i erámus, *v.* fuerámus, | *We had been advised.* |
| | monit-i erátis *v.* fuerátis, | *ye had been advised.* |
| | monit-i erant, *v.* fuerant, | *they had been advised.* |

### 5. Future Tense.—*shall,* or, *will be.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Sing. | Mon-ébor, | *I shall,* or, *will be advised.* |
| | mon-éberis, *v.* ébere, | *thou shalt,* or, *wilt be advised.* |
| | mon-ébitur, | *he shall,* or, *will be advised.* |
| Plur. | Mon-ébimur, | *We shall,* or, *will be advised.* |
| | mon-ébimini, | *ye shall,* or, *will be advised.* |
| | mon-ebúntur, | *they shall,* or, *will be advised.* |

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### IMPERATIVE MOOD.

#### Present Tense.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Sing. | Mon-ére, mon-étor, | *Be thou advised.* |
| | mon-eátur, mon-étor, | *let him be advised.* |
| Plur. | Mon-eámur, | *Let us be advised.* |
| | mon-émini, mon-éminor, | *be ye advised.* |
| | mon-eántur, mon-éntor, | *let them be advised.* |

### POTENTIAL MOOD.

#### 1. Present Tense.—*may, can, would, should be.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Sing. | Mon-ear, | *I may*, or, *can be advised.* |
| | mon-eáris, *v.* mon-eáre, | *thou may'st*, or, *canst be advised.* |
| | mon-eátur, | *he may*, or, *can be advised.* |
| Plur. | Mon-eámur, | *We may*, or, *can be advised.* |
| | mon-eámini, | *ye may*, or, *can be advised.* |
| | mon-eántur, | *they may*, or, *can be advised.* |

#### 2. Preterimperfect Tense.—*might, could, should be.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Sing. | Mon-érer, | *I might*, or, *could be advised.* |
| | mon-eréris, *v.* -erére, | *thou might'st*, or, *could'st be advised.* |
| | mon-erétur, | *he might*, or, *could be advised.* |
| Plur. | Mon-erémur, | *We might*, or, *could be advised.* |
| | mon-erémini, | *ye might*, or, *could be advised.* |
| | mon-eréntur, | *they might*, or, *could be advised.* |

#### 3. Preterperfect Tense.—*may, should have been.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Sing. | Monit-us sim, *v.* fuerim. | *I should have been advised.* |
| | monit-us sis, *v.* fueris, | *thou should'st have been advised.* |
| | monit-us sit, *v.* fuerit, | *he should have been advised.* |
| Plur. | Monit-i simus, *v.* fuerimus, | *We should have been advised.* |
| | monit-i sitis, *v.* fueritis, | *ye should have been advised.* |
| | monit-i sint, *v.* fuerint, | *they should have been advised.* |

#### 4. Preterpluperfect Tense.—*might, could, would have been.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Sing. | Monit-us essem, *v.* fuissem, | *I would have been advised.* |
| | monit-us esses, *v.* fuisses, | *thou would'st have been advised.* |
| | monit-us esset, *v.* fuisset, | *he would have been advised.* |
| Plur. | Monit-i essémus, *v.* fuissémus, | *We would have been advised.* |
| | monit-i essétis, *v.* fuissétis, | *ye would have been advised.* |
| | monit-i essent, *v.* fuissent, | *they would have been advised.* |



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### 5. Future Tense.—*shall have been.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Sing. | Monit-us ero, *v.* fuero, | *I shall have been advised.* |
| | monit-us eris, *v.* fueris, | *thou shalt have been advised.* |
| | monit-us erit, *v.* fuerit, | *he shall have been advised.* |
| Plur. | Monit-i erimus, *v.* fuerimus, | *We shall have been advised.* |
| | monit-i eritis, *v.* fueritis, | *ye shall have been advised.* |
| | monit-i erunt, *v.* fuerint, | *they shall have been advised.* |

The Subjunctive Mood is declined like the Potential.

#### INFINITIVE MOOD.

Present, and Preterimperfect Tense.

Mon-ēri, *to be advised.*

Preterperfect, and Preterpluperfect Tense.

Monit-um esse, *vel,* fuisse, *to have been advised.*

Future Tense.

Monit-um iri, *to be about to be advised.*

#### PARTICIPLES.

The Preterperfect Tense.

Monitus, *advised,* or, *being advised.*

The Future in *dus.*

Monēn-dus, *to be advised.*

### *Conjugate like Moneor.*

Hăbĕor, hăbĭtus sum, *to be esteemed.*
Vĭdĕor, vīsus sum, *to be seen, to seem.*
Misĕreor, mĭsĕrĭtus, and mĭsertus sum, dep. *to pity.*

### *Find the English of the following.*

Haberentur—visum est—habitus est—misereri—habendus—misertus est—monita erat—videndus—haberi—visus est—misererentur—habebatur.

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*Turn into Latin.*

They might pity—she was esteemed—I had seemed—I might have pitied—she will have been advised—it seemed—of pitying—to be esteemed—ye would have esteemed—to be about to be seen—advised—they will be esteemed.

---

## THIRD CONJUGATION.

### INDICATIVE MOOD.

### 1. Present Tense.—*am.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Sing. | Reg-or, | *I am ruled.* |
| | reg-eris, *v.* reg-ere, | *thou art ruled.* |
| | reg-itur, | *he is ruled.* |
| Plur. | Reg-imur, | *We are ruled.* |
| | reg-imini, | *ye are ruled.* |
| | reg-úntur, | *they are ruled.* |

### 2. Preterimperfect Tense.—*was.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Sing. | Reg-ébar, | *I was ruled.* |
| | reg-ebáris, *v.* -ebáre, | *thou wast ruled.* |
| | reg-ebátur, | *he was ruled.* |
| Plur. | Reg-ebámur, | *We were ruled.* |
| | reg-ebámini, | *ye were ruled.* |
| | reg-ebántur, | *they were ruled.* |

### 3. Preterperfect Tense.—*have been.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Sing. | Rect-us sum, *v.* fui, | *I have been ruled.* |
| | rect-us es, *v.* fuisti, | *thou hast been ruled.* |
| | rect-us est, *v.* fuit, | *he hath been ruled.* |
| Plur. | Rect-i sumus, *v.* fuimus, | *We have been ruled.* |
| | rect-i estis, *v.* fuistis, | *ye have been ruled.* |
| | rect-i sunt, fuérunt, *v.* fuére, | *they have been ruled* |

### 4. Preterpluperfect Tense.—*had been.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Sing. | Rect-us eram, *v.* fueram, | *I had been ruled.* |
| | rect-us eras, *v.* fueras, | *thou hadst been ruled.* |
| | rect-us erat, *v.* fuerat, | *he had been ruled.* |



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| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Plur. | Rect-i erámus, *v.* fuerámus, | *We had been ruled.* |
| | rect-i erátis, *v.* fuerátis, | *ye had been ruled.* |
| | rect-i erant, *v.* fuerant, | *they had been ruled.* |

### 5. Future Tense.—*shall*, or, *will be.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Sing. | Reg-ar, | *I shall*, or, *will be ruled.* |
| | reg-éris, *v.* reg-ére, | *thou shalt*, or, *wilt be ruled.* |
| | reg-étur, | *he shall*, or, *will be ruled.* |
| Plur. | Reg-émur, | *We shall*, or, *will be ruled.* |
| | reg-émini, | *ye shall*, or, *will be ruled.* |
| | reg-éntur, | *they shall*, or, *will be ruled.* |

## IMPERATIVE MOOD.

### Present Tense.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Sing. | Reg-ere, reg-itor, | *Be thou ruled.* |
| | reg-átur, reg-itor, | *let him be ruled.* |
| Plur. | Reg-ámur, | *Let us be ruled.* |
| | reg-ímini, reg-íminor, | *be ye ruled.* |
| | reg-ántur, reg-úntor, | *let them be ruled.* |

## POTENTIAL MOOD.

### 1. Present Tense.—*may, can, would, should be.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Sing. | Reg-ar, | *I may*, or, *can be ruled.* |
| | reg-áris, *v.* reg-áre, | *thou may'st*, or, *canst be ruled.* |
| | reg-átur, | *he may*, or, *can be ruled.* |
| Plur. | Reg-ámur, | *We may*, or, *can be ruled.* |
| | reg-ámini, | *ye may*, or, *can be ruled.* |
| | reg-ántur, | *they may*, or, *can be ruled.* |

### 2. Preterimperfect Tense.—*might, could, should be.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Sing. | Reg-erer, | *I might*, or, *could be ruled.* |
| | reg-eréris, *v.* reg-erére, | *thou might'st*, or, *could'st be ruled.* |
| | reg-erétur, | *he might*, or, *could be ruled.* |
| Plur. | Reg-erémur, | *We might*, or, *could be ruled.* |
| | reg-erémini, | *ye might*, or, *could be ruled.* |
| | reg-eréntur, | *they might*, or, *could be ruled.* |

### 3. Preterperfect Tense.—*may, should have been.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Sing. | Rect-us sim, *v.* fuerim, | *I should have been ruled.* |
| | rect-us sis, *v.* fueris, | *thou should'st have been ruled.* |
| | rect-us sit, *v.* fuerit, | *he should have been ruled.* |

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| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Plur. | Rect-i simus, *v.* fuerimus, | *We should have been ruled.* |
| | rect-i sitis, *v.* fueritis, | *ye should have been ruled.* |
| | rect-i sint, *v.* fuerint, | *they should have been ruled.* |

4. Preterpluperfect Tense.—*might, could, would have been.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Sing. | Rect-us essem, *v.* fuissem, | *I would have been ruled.* |
| | rect-us esses, *v.* fuisses, | *thou would'st have been ruled.* |
| | rect-us esset, *v.* fuisset, | *he would have been ruled.* |
| Plur. | Rect-i essémus, *v.* fuissémus, | *We would have been ruled.* |
| | rect-i essétis, *v.* fuissétis, | *ye would have been ruled.* |
| | rect-i essent, *v.* fuissent, | *they would have been ruled.* |

5. Future Tense.—*shall have been.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Sing. | Rect-us ero, *v.* fuero, | *I shall have been ruled.* |
| | rect-ús eris, *v.* fueris, | *thou shalt have been ruled.* |
| | rect-us erit, *v.* fuerit, | *he shall have been ruled.* |
| Plur. | Rect-i erimus, *v.* fuerimus, | *We shall have been ruled.* |
| | rect-i eritis, *v.* fueritis, | *ye shall have been ruled.* |
| | rect-i erunt, *v.* fuerint, | *they shall have been ruled.* |

The Subjunctive mood is declined like the Potential.

### INFINITIVE MOOD.

Present, and Preterimperfect Tense.

Reg-i, *to be ruled.*

Preterperfect, and Preterpluperfect Tense.

Réct-um esse, *vel*, fuisse, *to have been ruled.*

Future Tense.

Rect um iri, *to be about to be ruled.*

Participle of the Preterperfect Tense.

Rect-us, *ruled*, or, *being ruled.*

Participle of the Future in *dus*.

Regén-dus, *to be ruled.*

*Conjugate the following.*

Dūcor, ductus sum, *to be led.*
Vincor, victus sum, *to be conquered.*
Sĕquor, sĕcūtus sum, dep. *to follow.*

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*Write the English of the following.*

Victum esse—ducerentur—victus est—secuti sunt—vincetur—ducuntur—sequuntur—ducebantur—secutus sum—sequimini—victi erunt—ducti essent.

*Turn into Latin.*

Let them be led—they might follow—he was conquered—ye will be led—to be about to be conquered—I have followed—they would have followed—to have been led—thou wilt follow—I have been led—he was conquered—they might have been conquered.

---

## FOURTH CONJUGATION.

### INDICATIVE MOOD.

#### 1. Present Tense.—*am.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Sing. | Aud-ior, | *I am heard.* |
| | aud-íris, *v.* aud-íre, | *thou art heard.* |
| | aud-ítur, | *he is heard.* |
| Plur. | Aud-ímur, | *We are heard.* |
| | aud-ímini, | *ye are heard.* |
| | aud-iúntur, | *they are heard.* |

#### 2. Preterimperfect Tense.—*was.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Sing. | Aud-iébar, | *I was heard.* |
| | aud-iebáris, *v.* aud-iebáre, | *thou wast heard.* |
| | aud-iebátur, | *he was heard.* |
| Plur. | Aud-iebámur, | *We were heard.* |
| | aud-iebámini, | *ye were heard.* |
| | aud-iebántur, | *they were heard.* |

#### 3. Preterperfect Tense.—*have been.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Sing. | Audít-us sum, *v.* fui, | *I have been heard.* |
| | audít-us es, *v.* fuisti, | *thou hast been heard.* |
| | audít-us est, *v.* fuit, | *he hath been heard.* |
| Plur. | Audít-i sumus, *v.* fuimus, | *We have been heard.* |
| | audít-i estis, *v.* fuistis, | *ye have been heard.* |
| | audít-i sunt, fuérunt, *v.* fuére, | *they have been heard.* |

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### 4. Preterpluperfect Tense.—*had been.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Sing. | Audít-us eram, *v.* fueram, | *I had been heard.* |
| | audít-us eras, *v.* fueras, | *thou hadst been heard.* |
| | audít-us erat, *v.* fuerat, | *he had been heard.* |
| Plur. | Audít-i erámus, *v.* fuerámus, | *We had been heard.* |
| | audít-i erátis, *v.* fuerátis, | *ye had been heard.* |
| | audít-i erant, *v.* fuerant, | *they had been heard.* |

### 5. Future Tense.—*shall*, or, *will be.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Sing. | Aud-iar, | *I shall*, or, *will be heard.* |
| | aud-iéris, *v.* aud-iére, | *thou shalt*, or, *wilt be heard.* |
| | aud-iétur, | *he shall*, or, *will be heard.* |
| Plur. | Aud-iémur, | *We shall*, or, *will be heard.* |
| | aud-iémini, | *ye shall*, or, *will be heard.* |
| | aud-iéntur, | *they shall*, or, *will be heard.* |

## IMPERATIVE MOOD.

### Present Tense.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Sing. | Aud-íre, aud-ítor, | *Be thou heard.* |
| | aud-iátur, aud-ítor, | *let him be heard.* |
| Plur. | Aud-iámur, | *Let us be heard.* |
| | aud-ímini, aud-íminor, | *be ye heard.* |
| | aud-iántur, aud-iúntor, | *let them be heard.* |

## POTENTIAL MOOD.

### 1. Present Tense.—*may, can, would, should be.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Sing. | Aud-iar, | *I may*, or, *can be heard.* |
| | aud-iáris, *v.* aud-iáre, | *thou may'st*, or, *canst be heard.* |
| | aud-iátur, | *he may*, or, *can be heard.* |
| Plur. | Aud-iámur, | *We may*, or, *can be heard.* |
| | aud-iámini, | *ye may*, or, *can be heard.* |
| | aud-iántur, | *they may*, or, *can be heard.* |

### 2. Preterimperfect Tense.—*might, could, should be.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Sing. | Aud-írer, | *I might*, or, *could be heard.* |
| | aud-iréris, *v.* aud-irére, | *thou might'st*, or, *could'st be heard.* |
| | aud-irétur, | *he might*, or, *could be heard.* |
| Plur. | Aud-irémur, | *We might*, or, *could be heard.* |
| | aud-irémini, | *ye might*, or, *could be heard.* |
| | aud-irentur, | *they might*, or, *could be heard.* |

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### 3. Preterperfect Tense.—*may, should have been.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Sing. | Audít-us sim, *v.* fuerim, | *I should have been heard.* |
| | audít-us sis, *v.* fueris, | *thou should'st have been heard.* |
| | audít-us sit, *v.* fuerit, | *he should have been heard.* |
| Plur. | Audít-i simus, *v.* fuerimus, | *We should have been heard.* |
| | audít-i sitis, *v.* fueritis, | *ye should have been heard.* |
| | audít-i sint, *v.* fuerint, | *they should have been heard.* |

### 4. Preterpluperfect Tense.—*would, might, could have been.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Sing. | Audít-us essem, *v.* fuissem, | *I would have been heard.* |
| | audít-us esses, *v.* fuisses, | *thou would'st have been heard.* |
| | audít-us esset, *v.* fuisset, | *he would have been heard.* |
| Plur. | Audít-i essémus, *v.* fuissémus, | *We would have been heard.* |
| | audít-i essétis, *v.* fuissétis, | *ye would have been heard.* |
| | audít-i essent, *v.* fuissent, | *they would have been heard.* |

### 5. Future Tense.—*shall have been.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Sing. | Audít-us ero, *v.* fuero, | *I shall have been heard.* |
| | audít-us eris, *v.* fueris, | *thou shalt have been heard.* |
| | audít-us erit, *v.* fuerit, | *he shall have been heard.* |
| Plur. | Audít-i erimus, *v.* fuerimus, | *We shall have been heard.* |
| | audít-i eritis, *v.* fueritis, | *ye shall have been heard.* |
| | audít-i erunt, *v.* fuerint, | *they shall have been heard.* |

The Subjunctive mood is declined like the Potential

## INFINITIVE MOOD.

### Present, and Preterimperfect Tense.

**Aud-íri,** *to be heard.*

### Preterperfect, and Preterpluperfect Tense.

**Audít-um esse,** *vel,* fuisse, *to have been heard.*

### Future Tense.

**Audít-um íri,** *to be about to be heard.*

### Participle of the Preterperfect Tense.

**Audít-us,** *heard,* or, *being heard.*

### Participle of the Future in *dus.*

**Audién-dus,** *to be heard.*

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*Conjugate the following.*

Erŭdior, erŭdītus sum, *to be instructed.*
Nūtrior nūtrītus sum, *to be nourished.*
Pŏtior, pŏtītus sum, dep. *to obtain.*

*Write the English of the following.*

Potirentur—eruditus est—nūtriendus—erudiri—nutritur—potitus est—potiendi—nutriti essent—erudímur—potitus foret—erudiendus—nutritum iri.

*Turn into Latin.*

I was nourished—we were instructed—to be about to obtain—we may be heard—he obtains—they will have been nourished—they obtained—to be instructed—thou shouldst have obtained—nourished—to have been heard.

*Questions for Examination.*

Q. How is an active verb made passive?

Q. What letter comes before *ris*, in the second person singular, present, indicative of *amor?*

Q. What in *moneor*, in *regor*, and *audior?*

Q. What is the active supine of *amo*, of *moneo*, of *rego*, of *audio?*

Q. What is the difference between a deponent and a passive verb?

I hope you recollect that the participle of the preterperfect tense, is formed from the active supine, by changing *m* into *s*.

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## DECLENSION OF VERBS IRREGULAR.

Q. Do any verbs vary from the general rule?

A. Certain verbs vary from the general rule, and are formed in the manner following:

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1. Possum, pŏtes, pŏtui, posse, pŏtens : *to be able.*

2. Vŏlo, vis, vŏlui, velle; voléndi, voléndo, voléndum; vŏlens : *to be willing.*

3. Nólo, nonvis, nólui, nolle; noléndi, noléndo, noléndum; nólens : *to be unwilling.*

4. Málo, mávis, málui, malle; maléndi, maléndo, maléndum; malens : *to be more willing*, or, *to have rather.*

5. Edo, édis *vel* és, édi, édére *vel* esse; édéndi, édéndo, édéndum; ésum, ésu; édens, ésúrus : *to eat.*

6. Féro, fers, túli, ferre; féréndi, féréndo, féréndum; látum, látu; fĕrens, látúrus : *to bear*, or, *suffer.*

7. Fío, fis, factus sum *vel* fui, fíeri; factus, faciéndus : *to be made*, or, *done.*

8. Féror, ferris *vel* ferre, látus sum *vel* fui, ferri; latus, féréndus : *to be borne*, or, *suffered.*

## INDICATIVE MOOD.

### 1. Present Tense.—*I am able*, &c.

| *Singular.* | | | *Plural.* | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Possum, | pŏtes, | pŏtest, | Possumus, | potéstis, | possunt. |
| Vŏlo, | vis, | vult, | volumus, | vultis, | volunt. |
| Nólo, | nonvis, | nonvult, | nólumus, | nonvultis, | nólunt. |
| Málo, | mávis, | mávult, | málumus, | mávultis, | málunt. |
| Edo, | edis, *v.* es, | edit, *v.* est, | edimus, | editis, *v.* estis, | edunt. |
| Fero, | fers, | fert, | ferimus, | fertis, | ferunt. |
| Fío, | fis, | fit, | fímus, | fítis, | fiúnt. |
| Feror, | ferris, *v.* ferre, | fertur, | ferimur, | ferimini, | feruntur. |

### 2. Preterimperfect Tense.—*I was able*, &c.

| *Singular.* | | | *Plural.* | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Pot-eram, | eras, | erat, | erámus, | erátis, | erant. |
| Volé-bam, Nolé-bam, Malé-bam, Edé-bam, Feré-bam, Fié-bam, | bas, | bat, | bámus, | bátis, | bant. |
| Feré-bar, | báris, *v.* báre; | bátur, | bámur, | bámini, | bántur. |

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3. Preterperfect Tense.—*I have been able*, &c.

| *Singular.* | | | | *Plural.* | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Potu-i, Volu-i, Nólu-i, Malu-i, Ed-i, Tul-i, | | isti, | it, | imus, | ístis, | érunt, *vel*, ére, |
| Fact-us, | sum, | es, | est, | i sumus, | estis, | sunt, fuérunt, |
| | *v.* | *v.* | *v.* | *v.* | *v.* | *v.* |
| Lat-us, | fui; | fuisti; | fuit; | fuimus; | fuistis; | fuére. |

4. Preterpluperfect Tense.—*I had been able*, &c.

| *Singular.* | | | | *Plural.* | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Potu-eram, Volu-eram, Nolu-eram, Malu-eram, Ed-eram, Tul-eram, | | eras, | erat, | erámus, | erátis, | erant. |
| Fáct-us, | eram, | eras, | erat, | i erámus, | erátis, | erant. |
| | *v.* | *v.* | *v.* | *v.* | *v.* | *v.* |
| Lat-us, | fueram; | -eras; | -erat; | fuerámus; | fuerátis; | fuerant. |

5. Future Tense.—*I shall*, or, *will be able*, &c.

| *Singular.* | | | *Plural.* | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Pot-ero, | eris, | erit, | erimus, | eritis, | erunt, |
| Vol-am, Nól-am, Mal-am, Ed-am, Fer-am, Fi-am, | es, | et, | émus, | étis, | ent. |
| Fer-ar, | éris, *v.* ére; | étur. | émur, | émini, | entur. |

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Obs. *Possum*, *volo*, and *málo*, have no Imperative Mood.

Present Tense.—*be thou unwilling*, &c.

| *Singular.* | *Plural.* |
|---|---|
| Noli, nolíto. ——— | ——— nolíte, nolitóte. ——— |
| Ede, edito, *vel*, Es, esto; | edámus; edite, editóte, *vel*, este. |
| Edat, edito, *vel*, esto. | estóte; ed-ant, -unto. |
| Fer, ferto; ferat, ferto. | ferámus; ferte, fertóte; fer-ant, -unto, |
| Fi, fito; fiat, fito. | fiámus; fite, fitóte; fiant, fiunto. |
| Fer-re, tor; ferátur, fertor. | ferámur; ferimin-i, -or; -antur, -untor. |

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## POTENTIAL MOOD.

### 1. Present Tense.—*I may be able*, &c.

| | *Singular.* | | | *Plural.* | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Poss-im, Vel-im, Nól-im, Mál-im, | is, | it, | | ímus, | ítis, | int. |
| Ed-am, Fer-am, Fí-am, | as, | at, | | ámus, | átis, | ant. |
| Fer-ar, -áris, *v.* -áre ; átur. | | | | ámur, | ámini, | antur. |

### 2. Preterimperfect Tense.—*I might be able*, &c.

| | *Singular.* | | | *Plural.* | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Poss-em, Vell-em, Noll-em, Mall-em, Eder-em, *vel*, Ess-em, Ferr-em, Fier-em, | es, | et, | | émus, | étis, | ent. |
| Ferr-er, | -éris, *v.* ére ; étur. | | | émur, | émini, | entur. |

### 3. Preterperfect Tense.—*I should have been able*, &c.

| | *Singular.* | | | *Plural.* | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Potu-erim, Volu-erim, Nólu-erim, Málu-erim, Ed-erim, Tul-erim, | eris, | erit, | | erimus, | eritis, | erint, |
| Fact-us, Lat-us, | sim, *v.* fue-rim; | sis, *v.* ris ; | sit, *v.* rit, | i símus, *v.* fuerimus ; | sítis, *v.* fueritis ; | sint, *v.* fuerint. |

### 4. Preterpluperfect Tense.—*I might have been able*, &c.

| | *Singular.* | | | *Plural.* | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Potu-issem, Volu-issem, Nólu-issem, Málu-issem, Ed-issem, Tul-issem, | isses, | isset, | | issémus, | issétis, | issent. |

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| | *Singular.* | | | *Plural.* | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Fact-us, | essem, | esses, | esset, | i essémus, | essétis, | essent. |
| | *v.* | *v.* | *v.* | *v.* | *v.* | *v.* |
| Lat-us, | fu-issem; | isses; | isset, | fuissémus; | fuissétis; | fuissent. |

5. Future Tense.—*I shall have been able,* &c.

| | *Singular.* | | | *Plural.* | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Potu-ero, Volu-ero, Nólu-ero, Málu-ero, Ed-ero, Tul-ero, | | eris, | erit, | erimus, | eritis, | erint. |
| Fact-us, | ero, | eris, | erit, | erimus, | eritis, | erunt, |
| | *v.* | *v.* | *v.* | *v.* | *v.* | *v.* |
| Lat-us, | fue-ro; | ris; | rit. | fuerimus; | fueritis; | fuerint. |

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Present, and Preterimperfect Tense.—*to be able,* &c.

| | |
|---|---|
| Posse. | Edere, *vel,* esse. |
| Velle. | Ferre. |
| Nolle. | Fieri. |
| Malle. | Ferri. |

Preterperf. & Preterpluper. Tense.—*to have been able,* &c

| | |
|---|---|
| Potuisse. | Edisse. |
| Voluisse. | Tulisse. |
| Nóluisse. | Factum esse, *vel,* fuisse. |
| Máluisse. | Látum esse, *vel,* fuisse. |

Future Tense.—*to be about to eat,* &c.

| | |
|---|---|
| Esúrum esse. | Factum iri. |
| Latúrum esse. | Latum iri. |

Q. What is observed of *Possum, volo, nolo,* and *malo?*

A. *Possum, volo, nolo, malo,* have no Future Tense of the Infinitive mood.

Q. Are there any other irregular verbs?

A. *Eo,* to go, is also a verb irregular. Eo, is, ivi, ire, itum, iens, itúrus.

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*Indic. M. Pres. T.* } *Sing.* Eo, is, it. *Pl.* Imus, itis, eunt.
*Preterim. Tense.* } *Sing.* Ibam, ibas, ibat. *Pl.* -ámus, -átis, -ant.
*Future Tense. Sing.* Ibo, ibis, ibit. *Pl.* -imus, -itis, -unt.
*Imper. M.* { *Sing.* I, ito; eat, ito. *Pl.* Eámus; ite, itóte, eant, eunto.
*Potent. M. Sing.* Eam, eas, eat. *Pl.* Eámus, eátis, eant.
*Gerunds;* Eundi, eundo, eundum.
*Participle Pres. T.* Iens, *gen.* eüntis.

In all other moods and tenses, *Eo* is declined like *Audio.*

Q. Are any other verbs declined like *eo?*

A. In like manner are the compounds of *eo* declined; also *queo*, to be able, and *nequeo*, to be unable; except, that these two last have no Imperative mood or Gerunds.

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## DEFECTIVE VERBS.

Q. What is meant by *defective* verbs?

A. Verbs are called *defective*, that have only some particular Tenses and Persons; as,

Aio, *I say.*

*Ind. M. Pres. T. S.* Aio, ais, ait. *Pl.* — — Aiunt.
*Preterimp. T. Sing.* Aié-bam, -bas, -bat. *Pl.* -bámus, -bátis, -bant.
*Preterp. Tense. Sing.* — Aisti. — *Pl.* — Aistis. —
*Imperative M. Sing.* — Ai. —
*Potent. M. Pres. T. Sing.* — Aias, aiat. *Pl.* Aiámus, — [aiant.
*Particip. Pres. Tense.* Aiens.

Ausim, *I dare.*

*Indic.* or *Potent. M. Sing.* Ausim, ausis, ausit.
*Pl.* — — Ausint.

Ave, *Hail!*

*Imper. M. Sing.* — Ave, avéto. — *Pl.* — Avéte, avetóte. —
*Infinitive Mood.* Avére.

Salve, *God save you!*

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*Indicat. M. Future T. Sing.* — Salvébis.—
*Imper. M. S.*—Salve, salvéto.—*Pl.* Salvéte, salvetóte.
*Infinitive M.* Salvére.

Cedo, *Give me.*
*Imper. M. Sing.* — Cedo, — *Pl.* — Cedite. —

Faxo, *or,* Faxim, *I will,* or, *may do it; pro* faciam, &c.
*Indic. Fut.* or, *Poten. M. Sing.* Faxo, *vel* faxim, faxis, faxit. *Pl.* Faximus, faxitis, faxint.

Quæso, *I pray.*
*Indic. M. Pres. T. S.* Quæ-so,-sis,-sit. *Pl.* Quæsumus.
*Infin. M.* Quæsere. *Participle,* Quæsens.

Inquio, *or,* Inquam, I *say.*
*Ind. M. Pres. T. S.* Inquio, *vel,* in-quam, -quis, -quit.
*Pl.* Inquimus, — inquiunt.
*Preterimp. T. S.* ——Inquiébat. *Pl.*——Inquiébant.
*Preterp. T. S.* —Inquisti.—
*Future T. Sing.* —Inquies, inquiet.
*Imperat. Mood Sing.*—Inque, inquiat, *vel,* inquito.
*Participle,* Inquiens.

Memini, *I remember.*
*Imperat. M. Sing.*—Memento.—*Pl.*—Mementóte.—

Cœpi, *I begin.*
*Indic. M. Preterperf. T. Sing.* Cœpi, cœpisti.—

Odi, *I hate.*
*Indic. M. Preterperf. T. Sing.* Odi, odisti, odit.
*Pl.* — — Oderunt.

Q. What is observable of *novi* and *memini?*

A. Novi, *I know;* and Memini, *I remember:* These two verbs have the tenses only that are formed from the preterperfect tense of the indicative mood: as of

*Memin-i* are formed *memin-eram, -erim, -issem, -ero, -isse.*

In like manner do *cœpi* and *odi* also form these tenses.

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## IMPERSONAL VERBS.

Q. What is meant by impersonal verbs?

A. Verbs when expressed in general, and in English take the word *It* before them, are called *Impersonals:* as,

It delighteth, *delectat, delectábat, delectávit,* &c.

It becometh, *decet, decébat, decuit,* &c.

It is fought, *pugnátur, pugnabátur, pugnátum est,* &c.

It seemeth, *vidétur, videbátur, visum est, videbitur,* &c.

### *Find the English of the following.*

Potuisti—nolle—esu—laturus—factus es—feréndus—factum est—vis—es—nonvult—ferimini—latus eras—fi—ferréris—factus eris—esúrum esse—ite—eundo—aistis—ave—salvetóte—faxitis—inquisti—quæsumus—mementóte—odit.

### *Turn into Latin.*

Thou art more willing—thou hast borne—I have been made—be ye unwilling—do ye eat—ye may be more willing—he should have borne—they will have been made—to have borne—going—about to go—they say—saying—Hail! ye—they may have remembered.

### *Questions for Examination.*

Q. Which of the irregular verbs have no imperative?

Q. Which have no future tense of the infinitive?

Q. What is observed of *eo?*

Q. What are *queo,* and *nequeo* declined like?

Q. With what exceptions?

Q. What is observed of *novi,* and *memini?*

Q. What are impersonal verbs?

Give some examples.

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## OF A PARTICIPLE.

Q. What is a participle?

A. A participle is a part of speech derived from a verb, and taketh part of a noun, as, number, gender, case, and declension; and part of a verb, as tense and signification.

Q. How many kinds of participles are there?

A. There are four kinds of participles:

1. One of the present tense, which in English ends in *ing*, and in Latin in *ans*, or *ens*: as, *loving*, amans; *teaching*, docens.

2. One of the future in *rus*, which signifies a likelihood or design of doing a thing; as, *amatúrus*, to love, or about to love.

3. One of the preterperfect tense, which has generally a passive signification, and in English ends in *d*, *t*, or *n*; as, *lectus*, read, *doctus*, taught, *visus*, seen.

4. One of the future in *dus*, which also has a passive signification, and expresses a future action; as, *amandus*, to be loved.

*Note.* All participles are declined like nouns adjective.

## OF AN ADVERB.

Q. What is an adverb?

A. An adverb is a part of speech joined to verbs, adjectives, and nouns, to increase or diminish their signification; as, he speaks *well*; they write *badly*.

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Q. What is a conjunction?

A. A conjunction is a part of speech that joineth words and sentences together: as, my father *and* my mother.

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Q. What is a preposition?

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Q. Which are set after their case?
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Give examples of some that serve to both cases.
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## THE THREE CONCORDS EXPLAINED.

Q. How many concords are there?
A. There are three concords, or agreements, in Latin:
1. Between the nominative case and the verb.
2. Between the substantive and the adjective.
3. Between the antecedent and the relative.

### THE FIRST CONCORD.

Q. What is observable in the first concord?
A. A verb agreeth with its nominative case in number and person.
Q. How do you find out the nominative case to a verb?

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A. In order to find out the nominative case, ask the question *who*, or *what?* with the verb; and the word that answereth to the question, is the nominative case to the verb; as, *who reads? who regards not?*

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To rise betimes in the morning is most wholesome.

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I came in season, which is the chief thing of all.

Q. When a sentence consists of two, or more, nominative cases singular, what number must the verb be?

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I and thou are in safety.

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A. The substantive which cometh next after the verb, and answereth to the question *whom*, or *what?* made by the verb, shall commonly be the accusative case; except the verb, by some particular rule, requires another case after it: as,

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*Gaudeo quòd tu benè vales;* or, *gaudeo te benè valere.*
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### *Find the English of the following.*

Ego vidēbo—tu doces—agricŏla aravĕrit—docebimus—milites pugnabant—pia filia amat—mater bonam filiam laudabat—boni puĕri erudiuntur—Deus est, qui nos videt—literæ quas scripsisti—signum quod datum est-mutamini—bona filia amatur.

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*Questions for examination.*

Q. What are the three concords?

Q. How does a verb agree with its nominative?

Q. What question do you ask to find the nominative?

Q. Is a substantive or pronoun always the nominative to a verb?

Q. Which is the most worthy person?

Q. What case generally follows a verb?

Q. Do all verbs take an accusative case after them?

Q. In what respects does an adjective agree with its substantive?

Q. Which is the most worthy gender?

Q. How does a relative agree with its antecedent?

Q. Is the word *thing*, generally expressed or understood?

THE END.

J. BILLING,
PRINTER AND STEREOTYPER,
WOKING, SURREY.

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I am glad *that* thou art in good health.

### *Find the English of the following.*

Ego vidēbo—tu doces—agricŏla aravĕrit—docebimus—milites pugnabant—pia filia amat—mater bonam filiam laudabat—boni puĕri erudiuntur—Deus est, qui nos videt—literæ quas scripsisti—signum quod datum est-mutamini—bona filia amatur.

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*Questions for examination.*

Q. What are the three concords?

Q. How does a verb agree with its nominative?

Q. What question do you ask to find the nominative?

Q. Is a substantive or pronoun always the nominative to a verb?

Q. Which is the most worthy person?

Q. What case generally follows a verb?

Q. Do all verbs take an accusative case after them?

Q. In what respects does an adjective agree with its substantive?

Q. Which is the most worthy gender?

Q. How does a relative agree with its antecedent?

Q. Is the word *thing*, generally expressed or understood?

THE END.

J. BILLING,
PRINTER AND STEREOTYPER,
WOKING, SURREY.

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